COMPLIMENTS OF

G. HENRY P. GOULD,

MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,

1892.

111

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW YORK FOREST COMMISSION,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1890.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE APRIL 28, 1891.

ALBANY:
JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.
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STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 84.

IN ASSEMBLY,

APRIL 28, 1891.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Forest Commission of the State of New York.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

THE FOREST COMMISSION,
ALBANY, APRIL 28, 1891.

Hon. WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN,
Speaker of the Assembly:

In pursuance of chapter 283, Laws of New York, 1885, we have the honor to present herewith the Fifth Annual Report of the Forest Commission of the State of New York, and respectfully request that you will lay the same before the Legislature.

Yours very respectfully.

TOWNSEND COX,
SHERMAN W. KNEVALS,
THEODORE B. BASSELIN,
Commissioners.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Honorable the Legislature:

The presentation of our Annual Report has been unavoidably delayed on account of the death of Mr. A. L. Train, the Secretary of the Commission, his illness having occurred while he was busily engaged in its preparation. A part of the work, however, the Special Report on the Adirondack Park, had been completed before his death and was promptly submitted for your consideration at the opening of the session.

During the year 1890 the work of the Forest Commission has been carried on with activity, and satisfactory results have been obtained. In addition to its usual labor the Commission was intrusted, under joint resolution of the Legislature, with the important task of making the necessary examination of lands suitable for a State park, and preparing a report thereon. An account of the extra work entailed by this duty, together with the recommendations of the Commission in the matter of an Adirondack Park, will be found in subsequent pages of this Report.

During the previous session of the Legislature — the session of 1890 — the Commission devoted considerable time and attention to securing additional legislation on forestry matters, and several measures which they deemed necessary to the successful administration of the

affairs of this department were introduced in the Legislature at their request. The Commissioners spent much time on these bills, in a discussion of their merits, and in a careful consideration of their various provisions. All of these bills were favorably considered by the Legislature, and became laws.

We fear, however, that one of them — the one providing for a change of venue in trials for timber stealing — may become inoperative by reason of a recent unfavorable decision in the courts. This decision,* which was rendered in a suit recently prosecuted by the Fish and Game Commission, denies the right of the people to *demand* a trial in an adjoining county, where the convenience of witnesses requires that it should be tried in the county where the cause of action arose, the court holding that the act simply authorized the venue to be laid in an adjoining county, but did not direct it.

The bill, originated by this Commission, providing for the pay of citizens who are ordered out to assist in extinguishing forest fires, has proved of great advantage in securing the prompt assistance necessary on such occasions, and no complaint has been made that its liberal provisions have been abused. The boards of town auditors, before whom all such bills must come, are composed of citizens whose good sense is an ample safeguard against any overcharge or improper items in the accounts rendered by the Firewardens.

The four bills, relating to the Forest Preserve, which were presented to the Legislature by this Commission, and passed at their request, are known as Chapters 11, 37, 179, and 556, Laws of 1890. They are printed in full in Appendix A of this report.

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*People *v.* Coughtry, volume 34, New York State Reporter, page 706.

Forest Fires.

The remarkable exemption from fire, so noticeable in 1888 and 1889, has continued during the past year; and as before is undoubtedly due, in a large extent, to the Rules and Regulations which have been thoroughly posted throughout the Adirondack and Catskill Preserves, and to the vigilance of the Firewardens. The wide-spread distribution of these printed rules of the Commission regarding the use and abuse of fire has reduced the prevalence of dangerous fires to a minimum, while the efficient organization of the Firewarden system, under which one or more active officials are ready at all times for duty in each town, has prevented the fires, when started, from doing any serious damage.

Some idea of the extent and nature of the forest fires which have occurred during the past year may be obtained from the reports of the Firewardens which we offer here, and to which your attention is respectfully called. It will be noticed that the damage is comparatively nominal.

FOREST FIRES IN THE PRESERVE—SEASON OF 1890.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Firewarden Daniel Lynch, of the town of Minerva, writes that he was compelled to appoint another district-warden to assist him in the discharge of his duties. The weather being dry, and a great many fallows to burn, Mr. Lynch could not attend to his entire district unassisted. In his report for the year 1890 he says:

"During the spring and summer of 1890 less than one-half of the persons setting fires to burn fallows have given notice to me or to the district-wardens. Still we have been able to take care of the fires so that there has been very little damage. The only forest fire of any extent in this town was near the centre of Township 16 (origin unknown), which ran over 100 acres of old burnt land."

Forester Powers, of Olmstedville, writes:

"We have been almost free from fires in the towns of Newcomb and Minerva during the past year owing to the wet season and frequent rains which have prevented the ground from becoming dry; and also a growing realization on the part of the community of the destructiveness of forest fires and the necessity for care on their part to guard against them.

"There has been only one fire in this locality which has come to my knowledge, and that was along the road to Newcomb from Minerva, near the Boreas river; and, as near as I could locate it, on Lot 37, Township 26, Totten and Crossfield Purchase, town of Minerva. The fire extended over about forty acres, the district which was swept by the big fire of 1887. It did but little damage, since there was no timber standing upon it. I do not know the origin of the fire, but it may have been started by some travelers. The land burned over was private property."

Thomas F. Madden, Firewarden of the town of Jay:

"I send herewith a report of the forest fires in the town of Jay for the season of 1890. There have been no fires in this town during the past year that have done any damage. There were only two fires which required my attention. I do not know how they originated, but I extinguished them immediately. I do not think there will be many fires this coming summer, as the waste land has a good growth of young timber on it. The town is very well posted with the Rules and Laws."

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

W. E. LaFountain, Firewarden for the town of Waverly, reports:

"This part of the Adirondacks (Tupper Lake region) has been during the past year exceptionally fortunate. There has been but one forest fire in this town, and that was extinguished before much damage had been done. The damage, which was on private property, was promptly settled by the parties originating the fire.

"I find, from the experience of the past year, that the guides, lumbermen, sportsmen, and, in fact, all persons are willing to comply with the requirements of the law when they understand the same. I find that the posters giving the rules of the Commission, which were posted in this part, accomplished that purpose nicely."

Fulton County.

Firewarden H. C. Robertson, of Mayfield:

"A fire started in this town on April 19, 1889, caused by a man burning brush in his garden. The wind was blowing a gale and it spread rapidly. It was a difficult fire to manage, for it was confined to the brush and briers where a man could not well get near it. I got what help I could, and, taking an old road in the woods, set 'back fires.' This stopped the fire. The damage which is small, if any, except the loss of three or four cords of wood, was on private land. About 200 acres were burned over."

Firewarden Francis Unger, of the town of Bleecker, reports:

"A large fire was started Sunday, April twenty-first, by an old woman burning brush. The fire spread all over her land and thence to the State land adjoining. On the State lot there is an old house occupied by a family named Robertson. All the neighbors helped to extinguish the flames, but this house was very nearly destroyed. The fire did very little damage, there being no timber on the land. I have posted the notices which you sent me, and have explained their purpose to the inhabitants here; but they will start fires to clear away old stumps and rubbish.

"There was a large fire in the town of Johnstown, south of Bleecker, which destroyed about sixty-five cords of wood."

Greene County.

George H. Beach, Firewarden for the town of Catskill, writes:

"Through the efforts of the Commission the forests in this town have been protected, and the rules regarding fires have been fully observed by the people in this community."

Hamilton County.

Forester George N. Salisbury, reports:

"A fire started on Black mountain, on or about September eighteenth, and burned over the summit and a portion of said mountain, in all about fifty acres of scrub timber. No timber of any particular value was burned.

"Another fire started on October second, but the heavy rains at that time, in my judgment, prevented any damage. These were the only forest fires in my district during the past season, and without doubt they were caused by tourists."

Firewarden Thomas J. Hanley of Wells, writes:

"A large fire occurred here which was caused by someone setting fire to a fallow owned by one Ruslow. Had it not been for the rain, the fire would have done great damage. Mr. Kirk, the Forester for this district, was on hand, and had the above-named Ruslow cited before a justice, but he swore he did not start the fire nor cause it to be started. However, it did not run on State land. I have not consented to any person starting a fallow fire except as the law directs."

William B. Meveigh, Firewarden for the town of Lake Pleasant, gives the following lists of fires which have occurred in his district during the past year:

April 25. On Lot No. 42, T. and C. P., north one-half.

April 29. On Lot No. 7, township 2.

April 30. On Lot No. 8, Gore between township 2 and Oxbow Tract.

June 2. On Lot No. 28, township 2, north one-half.

June 5. On Lot No. 21, township 2, north one-half.

June 7. On Lot No. 120, Oxbow tract.

August 17. On Lot No. 35, township 2, north one-half, T. and C. P.

August 20. Courtney 500 acre Tract.

The above-named statement comprises all the fires in this district which have come to my knowledge, and which have been attended to by me. The damage amounted to very little, if any.

Firewarden James E. Higgins, of the town of Arietta, writes:

"I herewith submit my report for the years 1889 and 1890. I did not report last year because I had nothing to report; and it is about the same this year. All have done their duty like good citizens. We have not had any forest fires, and the only violation of the law that I know of was by an agent of the Morgan Lumber Company, who nailed a board over one of my posters which I had posted on his lumber camp. When I spoke to him about it, he said

that he guessed the Forest Commission could not keep a man from fixing his own house."

Robert M. Kirk, Forester in Hamilton county, in one of his reports to the Albany office includes a statement of the amounts collected from the various towns in Hamilton county by their respective Firewardens for services rendered in extinguishing forest fires. The names and amounts are as follows:

Isaac H. Brownell, town of Hope	$12 00
James E. Higgins, town of Arietta	30 00
George D. Rhodes, town of Benson	4 00
E. A. Wilson, town of Indian Lake	37 00
Wm. B. Meveigh, town of Lake Pleasant	24 00
H. M. Forster, town of Morehouse	27 75
R. H. Hanley, town of Wells	98 00

HERKIMER COUNTY.

Firewarden John Degenkolb, of the town of Ohio, writes:

"No fires have occurred in this town during the past two years. The people are getting more careful about setting fire to brush in dry weather."

Forester Henry Studor writes:

"There has not been a single case of fire under my observation in my district this year. The season has been an exceptionally wet one; in fact, there have not been any fires of any account in my district for the past five years. Of course, the greater part of this district is virgin forest, and consequently there is not much food for a large fire. The only danger, that threatens this region in the future, will be from the effects of the cyclone of last June. That tornado blew down an immense quantity of timber. When this timber becomes thoroughly dry, if some careless person should drop a match in one of these wind falls it would necessarily create a large fire.

"I find people who visit the woods are very careful in regard to fires and also to the *girdling of trees*. Several years ago it was a

rare thing to find a camp covered with shingles; and now it is just as rare to find one covered with bark."*

LEWIS COUNTY.

Forester Robert Cline writes that two small fires occurred in the town of Croghan, in May last. One burned over about 100 acres, and the other about seventy-one acres; both caused by burning fallows.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

Firewarden Gilbert C. Hodges, of Wilton, reports:

"We have had several fires in this town caused by parties who were burning clearings. I was notified of their intention several days before the fire. I was on hand with a force of men capable of controlling it, and so no damage was done."

Firewarden Edward McDonnell, of Half Moon, reports:

"A fire occurred in this town on March twenty-sixth, and burned over about fourteen acres.

"On the twenty-eighth of March another fire was started on the farm of Mary Fitzgerald, three miles south of Mechanicville. The fire orginated from a spark or cinder blown from an engine on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. About ten acres were burned over. By considerable labor this fire was prevented from burning over a large meadow. The timber on the lot is about thirty years growth, composed of oak, hickory, maple, and white pine. The damage amounted to about $200.

"On May fifteenth another fire started on McDonnell's sons' farm, four miles north of Waterford, on the line of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. The fire, which was started by a spark from an engine,

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* Forester Studor refers here to the following paragraph in the printed Rules and Regulations of the Forest Commission, which have been thoroughly posted throughout the Forests:

"Felling trees, and girdling or peeling bark from standing trees are prohibited. Fallen timber, only, may be used for fire-wood and camp construction."

Previous to the posting of the printed Rules of the Forest Commission, the universal practice throughout the Adirondack Wilderness had been to construct temporary camps by using bark which was stripped from standing timber. It is gratifying to note that this practice, which once destroyed so many beautiful trees, has well nigh ceased.

burnt over one-half acre of meadow land. Damage about fifty dollars. The railroad company have no men to look after fires here.

"The linemen employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company have done a great deal of damage along their lines in this town by cutting several large branches off of fruit and forest trees that stand on the land of farmers. I have tried all I could to prevent it. They claim a right to do so by their charter."

On the eleventh of October, Mr. McDonnell again wrote to the Commission, saying in substance:

"I herewith present to you the following account of the several fires that occurred in this town since my last report: Also, of the other services which I have rendered as Firewarden.

"I received from you ten cards and ten copies of the Laws and Rules which I posted. I regret to say that a few of the cards have been destroyed. The lineman employed by the telegraph company have been in the habit of cutting and hacking off large branches of trees; but I have succeeded in stopping that practice, to the great relief of the owners of the trees.

"There were several fires during the months of July and August, caused by sparks blown from engines running on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. The first fire started on the farm of W. F. Wilson. There were burned over about twelve acres of meadow land belonging to Mr. Wilson; thirteen acres of wood land on the farm of J. P. Leland; about six acres of wood land on the farm of Miss M. J. Flynn; about eight acres of meadow land and a lot of fence on William Steele's farm; and seven acres of meadow land and a lot of fencing on my farm. Fourteen acres of meadow, a lot of fence and two gates, and two lots from which the timber had been cut for the purpose of improving, were also burned over.

"The woodlands along the line of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company Railroad have been damaged considerably by fires caused by sparks from engines on the railroad. The company pays no attention to fires thus caused."

John Skym, Firewarden for the town of Moreau, writes:

"Previous to the establishment of the Forest Commission, fires were of frequent occurrence, especially on the mountains (where there is a forest of about 6,000 acres), these mountain fires being caused by hunters or camping parties. Since I have been Fire-

warden not a single fire has occurred. I have taken extra pains to keep the cards posted in the most dangerous places. I have had farmers come eight and ten miles to inquire the rules and laws in regard to burning a fallow, and in every instance there was no damage arising from the same."

Firewarden Reuben E. Cronkhite, of Greenfield, writes:

"No fires have occurred in this district during the year, and all posters received from the Forest Commission have been placed in conspicuous places, as directed."

Firewarden Anson J. Larkin, of Ballston, reports:

"A freight train on the Delaware and Hudson railroad left Ballston on July twenty-third, and a spark from its engine started a fire about one-quarter of a mile north of the station, caused by a defect in the spark arrester. A short time ago the residence of Silas Briggs in South Ballston was set on fire. The fire broke out in the shingles immediately after the passage of a freight train. About one acre was burned over yesterday. I employed two men to extinguish said fires."

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Firewarden Henry J. Gobleman, of Delaware, wrote:

"On April thirtieth, I was notified that a fire was raging along the line of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, in the town of Fremont, and close to the town line of the town of Delaware.

"As the Firewarden for the town of Fremont lives at least six miles from where the fire was raging, I at once secured help and extinguished it. We had several forest fires in the town of Delaware during the past season, all of which were promptly extinguished, except one which occurred April twenty-first, and which raged for nearly twenty-four hours. It burned over three or four hundred acres of wood land, and was then extinguished after a hard fight. I do not know the origin of this fire, but I think it was caused by someone throwing a stub of a cigar in the leaves, as it started along a public highway."

James Purcell, Firewarden for the town of Monticello:

"The number of small forest fires has been considerable, but all parties have complied with the instructions, and no especial damage has been done. I attended to the several duties required of me.

"We had a number of fires along the railroad, and scattered through the town. One fire on the barrens, in the east part of the town, burned over about 200 acres. It was claimed to be incendiary, but I could not see it in that light, as all the hoop poles and valuable timber were removed before the fire was started. One-half of these barrens is burned over every year, which, it is said, makes the berry crop better. If I could keep the fire off for two or three years more, there would not be much damage. I have no serious complaints to make."

In another letter Mr. Purcell writes as follows:

"As the chief dependence of those who live on the barrens is picking huckleberries, it is impossible to watch them and prevent them from starting fires. These fires having once started, it is impossible to stop them until we "back-fire" from the roads; and as there are few roads it burns over a large tract of land before it can be stopped. I live on an elevation about two miles from the barrens, and I can see the smoke about as soon as it starts. These barrens are located on the town line of Thompson and Mamakating, and the Firewarden of the town of Mamakating lives about one and one-half miles from the town line. Our people here are now aware that provisions have been made for taking care of fires, and for receiving pay for services rendered at same."

Wesley Marshall, Firewarden for Mamakating, writes:

"A forest fire was started April 16, 1890, by a freight train on the Ontario and Western Railroad near Summitville. It burned over 500 acres belonging to Mr. Selden of New York city, and Dr. Bonesteel of Summitville, N. Y.

"The same train set fire to the woods near Wurtsboro, but the latter fire was extinguished in a short time, and no damage was done."

ULSTER COUNTY.

Frank Palen, Firewarden for the town of Olive, reports as follows:

"I have attended one forest fire in the year 1889, which burned over about 100 acres of mountain land, estimated loss about $300. Said land is owned by John Beesman. The cause of the fire is unknown."

Firewarden George N. Lewis, of the town of Olive, writes:

"I have to report a fire which took place on the ninth and tenth of May, on the South Cross mountain in this district. It burned over about seventy-five acres on which there was not much timber, but a large number of hoop poles. I was away at the time, but my son, whom I had instructed what to do in such a case, fought the fire as long as he could, and when he found it getting too much for him, went below and summoned the neighbors to his assistance.

"I would have reported this before, but have delayed in the hope of finding the cause of the fire, as I believe it was incendiary."

Mr. Jefferson Longyear, Justice of the Peace of the town of Shandaken, writes:

"Notice was given me on the twenty-fourth day of April, that fires were raging in the mountains between the Chichester Chair Factory and the Ulster and Delaware railroad, and that valuable timber was in danger of being destroyed. There was also a fire on Woodland Hollow mountain. I ordered men out and extinguished both fires."

Forester Hogan, reported:

"The Shawangunk mountains on the east side have been burning for the last week. There have been about 1,400 acres burned over. All light and small timber. This same land was burned over about two years ago.

"Along the Ontario and Western Railroad a fire burned over several hundred acres. It was started by a spark from an engine on the above-named road. It was extinguished by men who came from Summitville. The mountain was on fire at Walker Valley, and burned from there to Sam's point. About 1,000 acres were burned over on the top of the mountain. There was no timber of any value burned, as the fire was mainly in the huckleberry fields.

"A large fire started in the vicinity of Rosendale, and about 800 acres were burned over. There was no timber of any size burned, mostly brush. None of these fires were on State land."

WARREN COUNTY.

Firewarden E. B. Middleton, of the town of Bolton, writes:

"There was a fire on the farm of Oliver Hammond, on the 15th of August, 1890. The fire was started by A. M. Reeves. He was

arrested and in settlement paid the damages, which were fifty dollars. There were nearly three acres burned over. It was second-growth pine."

Benjamin Brown, Firewarden for the town of Chester, reported:

"On August eighteenth, a fire started on lands owned by Samuel Fish. I went to the place with six men, whom I summoned on the way, and by trenching and "back-firing" and carrying hundreds of pails of water, we succeeded in extinguishing the fire. It burned over from two to three acres. If the fire had not been stopped immediately, great damage would have been done to a large tract of forest land owned by different parties. The land on which this fire occurred had just been lumbered, and if the fire had got into that chopping it would have made a clean sweep of hundreds of acres; but by hard work we succeeded in averting the calamity."

Washington County.

Forester Flynn reports:

"A forest fire burned over about eight or ten acres of land north of Shushan. The fire was extinguished within three hours after I was notified. There was not much damage done, as there was but little valuable timber growing on the land. All private property. Cause of fire unknown. There were three other fires along the line of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad which I discovered as soon as they started, and ordered out the men. These fires were extinguished quickly, and but very little damage was done. The fire was started, no doubt, by sparks from an engine."

Firewardens.

The organization of the force of Firewardens has not been effected without considerable care and labor, it having involved the careful consideration of 281 separate appointments.

The maintenance of this system entails, also, a large amount of office work in the way of correspondence and in forwarding to each Firewarden the necessary packages

of posters, rules, and other supplies. In addition to the 281 Firewardens in the counties of the Forest Preserve, there are the 430 supervisors, in the other counties, who are Firewardens *ex officio*, with each of whom a correspondence is maintained.

No salary is attached to the position of Firewarden; still the Commission has succeeded in filling the places with good citizens, intelligent men, who in every instance have shown themselves equal to the responsibilities devolving upon them, and have evinced a zeal and efficiency which argues well for the future care and preservation of our forest lands.

Each Firewarden, when appointed, is furnished with a warrant, bearing the signature and seal of this Department. This warrant reads as follows:

STATE OF NEW YORK:

THE FOREST COMMISSION,
ALBANY, N. Y., ... 189..

..... Esq.,

Town of ..... *County of* .....

The Forest Commission hereby appoints you a Firewarden in and for your town, in accordance with the provisions of the "Act to establish a Forest Commission," etc., passed May 15, 1885.

It will be your duty, as Firewarden, whenever a forest fire occurs within the limits of your town, whether it be on State or other lands, to promptly notify a sufficient force to assist you; to go to the place where the fire is burning, and to take charge of and to direct the work necessary for extinguishing it. All persons in the territory, whom you may order to render you such assistance, are required by law, to obey your order, and any person who may refuse to act in obedience to your order is, by statute, liable to a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty dollars.

If a forest fire occurs in your vicinity, although it may be in the adjoining town, it will be as much your duty to go immediately to the place of such fire as if it were in your own town; and, in the

absence of the Firewarden of the town within the limits of which such fire may be, to assume the same authority, and to discharge the same duties that you are empowered to assume and discharge in your own town, until the arrival of the Firewarden of that town, upon which you will turn over all charges of the fire to him.

The same diligence and exertion must be used for the extinction of forest fires on private lands as on lands of the State. The public welfare requires that all forests should be protected from fire, no matter to whom they may belong.

After a forest fire has occurred in your town you must make a report of the same to the Forest Commission, stating the date and place of the fire, the number of acres burned over, the amount and nature of the damage, and the cause of the fire, if known.

Your attention is called to the provisions of the twentieth section of the Forest Commission Act, for dividing your town into fire districts. Action thereon, is left to your own discretion; but if taken, you should report it to the Commission.

It is essential that the rules and regulations of this Commission, governing the methods of preventing and extinguishing forest fires, should be made fully known to the public. To that end you will be required to post, and keep posted, the cards containing the printed rules throughout your town, conformably to the provisions of section 30 of the before mentioned Forest Commission Act, and wherever you may judge it to be necessary in order to accomplish a complete public notification. Such posted cards as may, at any time, be missing should be replaced at once. The cards will be furnished to you, and you can always be supplied with them on application to the Commission.

A Firewarden is required, by law, to be a resident of the town for which he is appointed. If you do not reside in the town, herein named, or if you should hereafter change your residence to another town, please notify this Commission at once.

The office of a Firewarden is distinct from that of a Forester. Firewardens are not required to discharge any duties except those necessary for the prevention and extinction of forest fires, as before explained, and such other duties for a like purpose, as may be, from time to time, assigned to them by this Commission.

It is provided, by statute, that the pay of a Firewarden for his official services shall not exceed the sum of two dollars a day for the

time that he may be actually employed; and also, that the bills of Firewardens shall be paid by their respective towns. You are to render all your bills for services to your town, and if you have any difficulty in having such bills audited and paid you should notify the Forest Commission.

This appointment is tendered to you in reliance upon a recommendation in which this Commission places confidence. Should you accept the appointment you are expected to discharge the duties of your office zealously, faithfully, in full compliance with the letter and spirit of the Forest Commission Act, and of the Rules of the Commission (both of which you are asked to read carefully), and in a manner at once honorable to the Forest Commission and yourself.

Be kind enough to inform the Commission immediately, whether you accept or decline your appointment; and in case that your acceptance is not forwarded within thirty days from date, you will be understood as declining.

By order of the Forest Commission.

[L. S.] ..... *Secretary.*

Rules and Regulations.

As frequent reference is made in these pages to the Rules and Regulations established by this Department for the care and protection of the forests, we reprint them here. These rules are printed on heavy cards 12 x 15 inches. Latterly they have been printed on white muslin, as this material has proved more durable, the most of the placards being posted in the woods, or on fences, school-houses and mills, where they are exposed to the weather. Over 15,000 of these rules have been posted by the Foresters and Firewardens throughout the Preserve counties, and the Commission believes that much of the immunity from fire is due to their general distribution. They have been an important aid in warning the careless, and in educating the people in this particular.

Much of the force and value of these regulations is lost because there is no penalty attached to their violation; and,

the Commission is not authorized to add any clause in this respect. The attention of your honorable body, however, has been called to this matter, and we trust that this defect will soon be remedied, and the Commission be empowered by law to enforce its rules.

RULES FOR THE PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION OF FOREST FIRES AND FOR THE PROTECTION OF FOREST TREES.

[Established by the Forest Commission.]

1. All persons intending to light fires for the purposes of clearing or improvement, must give notice of their intention to the nearest Firewarden before such fire is lighted. They must also give notice to all owners or occupants of adjoining lands, at least forty-eight hours before lighting such fires, which will be permitted only when the wind is favorable.

2. No fires, of the character before specified, will be permitted until the trees are in full leaf. After such fires are lighted competent persons must remain to guard them until the fire is completely extinguished.

3. Fires will be permitted for the purpose of cooking, warmth, and insect smudges; but before such fires are kindled, sufficient space around the spot where the fire is to be lighted must be cleared from all combustible material; and before the place is abandoned, fires so lighted must be thoroughly quenched.

4. All fires, other than those hereinbefore mentioned, are absolutely prohibited.

5. Hunters and smokers are cautioned against allowing fires to originate from the use of firearms, cigars, and pipes; and all persons are warned that they will be held responsible for any damage or injury to the forest which may result from their carelessness or neglect.

6. Felling trees, and girdling or peeling bark from standing trees, are prohibited. Fallen timber, only, may be used for firewood and camp construction.

7. Foresters and Firewardens are instructed, and all citizens are requested, to report to the Forest Commission immediately all cases

of damage or injury to forest trees arising from a violation of these rules, which may come to their knowledge.

Beneath these rules, and on the same placard, are printed the following extracts:

LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

CHAPTER 283, LAWS OF 1885.

AN ACT to establish a Forest Commission, etc.

§ 10. The forest warden, forest inspectors, foresters, and other persons acting upon the forest preserve under the written employment of the forest warden, or the forest commission, may, without warrant, arrest any person found upon the forest preserve violating any of the provisions of this act; but in case of such arrests, the person making the arrest shall forthwith take the person arrested before the nearest magistrate having jurisdiction to issue warrants in such case, and there make, or procure to be made, in writing, a complaint, upon which complaint the magistrate shall act as the case may require.

§ 30. The forest commission shall, with as little delay as practicable, cause rules for the prevention and suppression of forest fires to be printed for posting in school-houses, inns, saw-mills and other wood-working establishments, lumber camps, and other places, in such portions of the State as they may deem necessary. Any person maliciously, or wantonly, defacing or destroying such notices shall be liable to a fine of five dollars. It shall be the duty of forest agents, supervisors, and school trustees, to cause these rules, when received by them, to be properly posted, and replaced when lost or destroyed.

§ 31. Any person who shall willfully or negligently set fire to, or assist to set fire to, any waste or forest land belonging to the State or to another person, whereby the said forests are injured or endangered, or who suffers any fire upon his own land to escape or extend beyond the limits thereof, to the injury of the woodland of another or of the State, shall be liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment of not less than thirty days nor more than six months. He shall also be liable in an action for all damages that may be caused by such

fire, such action to be brought in any court of this State having jurisdiction thereof.

REVISED STATUTES, SEVENTH EDITION, PAGE 575.

Section 74 (as amended by chapter 256, Laws of 1889):

Every person who shall trespass on any lands belonging to the people in this state, or on any Indian lands, or who shall trespass upon any other lands within the bounds of the forest preserve, or which may hereafter be included in the forest preserve, by cutting or carrying away timber growing thereon, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty-five dollars for every tree that shall be cut or carried away by him or under his direction.

FROM THE PENAL CODE.

§ 414. A person, having been lawfully ordered to repair to the place of fire in the woods and assist in extinguishing it, omits, without lawful excuse, to comply with the order, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars and be liable to a fine and imprisonment.

§ 640. *Malicious injury and destruction of property.*— A person who willfully cuts down, destroys or injures any wood or timber standing or growing or which has been cut down and is on lands of another or of the people of the state; or cuts down, girdles, or otherwise injures a fruit, shade, or ornamental tree, standing on the lands of another or of the people of the State, is punishable by imprisonment not exceeding three months, or a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or both.

For the benefit of many who are personally interested in various localities within the Forest Preserve, we furnish here a list of the Firewardens appointed by this Commission, together with the district and post-office address of each:

List of Firewardens in the Sixteen Counties Embracing the Lands of the Forest Preserve.

Clinton County.

Town.	FIREWARDEN.	P. O. Address, N. Y.
Altona	Charles E. Norcross	Altona.
Ausable	Richard A. McCormick	Clintonville.
Beekmantown	Samuel Craig	Beekmantown.
Black Brook	W. W. Pierce	Black Brook.
Champlain	Robert McCrea	Champlain.
Chazy	Kirtland H. Buckman	Chazy.
Clinton	George W. O'Neil	Frontier.
Dannemora	Charles Richardson	Lyon Mountain.
Ellenburgh	Charles W. Hutchins	Ellenburgh Centre.
Mooers	P. L. Mahan	Mooers.
Peru	George P. Hallock	Peru.
Plattsburgh	George W. Ostrander	West Plattsburgh.
Saranac	S. P. Morgan	Standish.
Schuyler Falls	James H. Lobdell	Schuyler Falls.

Essex County.

Chesterfield	Sidney E. Maders	Keeseville.
Chesterfield	Carlos W. Rowe	Keeseville.
Crown Point		
Elizabethtown	Friend A. Brown	Elizabethtown.
Essex	George Tucker	Essex.
Jay	Thos. F. Madden	Lower Jay.
Keene	Almeron Hale	Keene.
Lewis	A. R. Whitman	Lewis.
Minerva	Daniel Lynch	Olmstedville.
Minerva	John Spring	Olmstedville.
Minerva	William Bennett	Olmstedville.
Minerva	Nelson Hyatt	Boreas River.
Minerva	Byron Jones	Olmstedville.
Moriah	Jas. W. Wright	Moriah.
Newcomb	Benj. Sibley	Newcomb.
North Elba	Lemuel S. Parkhurst	North Elba.
North Hudson	Lyman Chaffee	Schroon River.
North Hudson	Jos. Lamb	Schroon River.
North Hudson	Edward Owens	Schroon River.
North Hudson	Edward Ploof	Schroon River.
St. Armand	Wallace Goodspeed	Franklin Falls.
Schroon	Chas. C. Whitney	Schroon Lake.
Ticonderoga	Alex. H. Weed	Ticonderoga.
Westport	Israel Pattinson	Westport.
Willsborough	Elliott S. Palmer	Willsborough.
Wilmington	Patrick Davey	Wilmington.

List of Firewardens, Etc.—(*Continued*)—*Franklin County.*

Town.	FIREWARDEN.	P. O. Address, N. Y.
Altamont	J. H. Weir	Tupper Lake.
Bangor	Silenus Washburn	North Bangor.
Belmont	Wm. L. Heading	Belmont Centre.
Belmont	N. Grobuski	Chasm Falls.
Belmont	Fred R. Earle	Chasm Falls.
Belmont	Bradley Morrison	Chateaugay Lake.
Bombay		
Brandon	George A. Martin	Skerry.
Brighton	F. T. B. Weller	Paul Smith's.
Burke	Henry Jordan	Burke.
Chateaugay	Henry P. Beckwith	Chateaugay.
Constable	Fayette Langdon	East Constable.
Dickinson	William Morrill	Dickinson Centre.
Duane	E. M. Ladd	Duane.
Fort Covington	George Higgins	Fort Covington.
Franklin	Ferd. W. Chase	Loon Lake.
Harrietstown	Isaiah Vosburgh	Saranac Lake.
Malone	Ernest Gleason	Malone.
Malone	Eugene E. Low	Malone.
Malone	Horace Helms	Malone.
Moira	Geo. C. Conger	Bushton.
Santa Clara		
Westville	Geo. H. Williams	Westville Centre.
Waverly	W. E. LaFountain	Moody.

Fulton County.

Bleecker	Francis Unger	Bleecker.
Broadalbin	J. W. Cleveland	Broadalbin.
Caroga	Fred. Bosquet	Pine Lake.
Ephratah	Albert Gray	Garoga.
Johnstown	Charles Gage	Johnstown.
Mayfield	Hamilton C. Robertson	Mayfield.
Northampton		
Oppenheim	Chauncey Brown	Oppenheim.
Perth		
Stratford	George Bowers	Stratford.

Greene County.

Ashland	Wilbur F. Lee	Ashland.
Athens		
Cairo	William Meadaugh	Acra.
Catskill	George A. Dykeman	Catskill.
Coxsackie	John F. Sharp	Coxsackie.
Durham	Emerson Ford	Durham.
Greeneville	James Stevens	Greeneville.
Halcott	Orson Ballard	Halcott.

LIST OF FIREWARDENS, ETC.—*Greene County*—(*Continued*).

Town.	FIREWARDEN.	P. O. Address, N. Y.
Hunter		
Jewett	Tremain Bloodgood	Jewett.
Lexington	Edgar O'Hara	Lexington.
New Baltimore	William H. Wheeler	Medway.
Prattville		
Windham	Harvey C. Osborn	Windham.

Hamilton County.

Arietta	Jas. E. Higgins	Sageville.
Benson	Geo. D. Rhodes	Benson.
Hope	Isaac H. Brownell	Hope.
Indian Lake	Edward A. Wilson	Indian Lake.
Indian Lake	Tyler Merwin	Blue Mt. Lake.
Lake Pleasant	Wm. B. Meveigh	Sageville.
Long Lake	Ernest Johnson	Long Lake.
Morehouse		
Wells	Andrew Deming	Wells.

Herkimer County.

Columbia	Wallace Young	Columbia.
Danube	Henry Petrie	Little Falls.
Fairfield	Martin A. Barnes	Fairfield.
Frankfort	Thos. Honahan	Frankfort.
German Flats	David Crouch	Mohawk.
Herkimer	Henry Trembeth	Herkimer.
Litchfield	Edward B. Holcomb	Cedarville.
Little Falls	Halsey W. Warren	Little Falls.
Manheim	Peter J. Dunckel	Dolgeville.
Newport	Henry W. Dexter	Newport.
Norway	Michael Mahardy	Norway.
Ohio	John Degenkolb	Ohio.
Russia	Peter H. Hane	Grant.
Salisbury	Volney Hopson	Salisbury Centre.
Schuyler	Geo. W. Knapp	Schuyler.
Stark	Ervin H. Miller	Starkville.
Warren	T. C. Swift	Jordanville.
Wilmurt	Wm. H. Richard	Wilmurt.
Winfield	Frank C. Wilcox	West Winfield.

Lewis County.

Croghan		
Denmark		
Diana	M. A. Samson	Sterling Bush.
Greig	Scudder Todd	Lyons Falls.
Harrisburgh		

LIST OF FIREWARDENS, ETC.—*Lewis County*—(*Continued*).

Town.	FIREWARDEN.	P. O. Address, N. Y.
Highmarket		
Lewis		
Leyden	Robert Roberts	Leyden.
Lowville	Ira Sharp	Lowville.
Lyonsdale		
Martinsburgh	William Williams	East Martinsburgh.
Montague	Orrin H. Spencer	Gardner's Corners.
New Bremen	Johnson Turk	Croghan.
Osceola	William Roll	Osceola.
Pinckney	Fred. Glazier	Barnes' Corners.
Turin	Edward A. Sheppard	Turin.
Watson	Samuel Rennie	Chase's Lake.
West Turin		

St. Lawrence County.

Brasher	Allen M. Mean	Helena.
Canton	Homer Bailey	Canton.
Clare	John R. Smith	Clare.
Clifton	Alvin Allen	Clifton.
Colton	John Smith	Colton.
DeKalb	George Bennett	DeKalb.
DePeyster	N. E. Griffin	DePeyster.
Edwards	Pasco D. Whitford	South Edwards.
Fine	Orwan W. Stephens	Fine.
Fowler	Harlan Rhodes	Fowler.
Gouverneur	Wm. R. Fosgate	Gouverneur.
Hammond	Andrew Mills	Hammond.
Hermon	Russell P. Kenney	Hermon.
Hopkinton	Philip R. Fitch	Hopkinton.
Lawrence	H. D. Chaffee	North Lawrence.
Lisbon	John McBride	Lisbon Centre.
Louisville	T. J. McNulty	Louisville.
Macomb	Milton J. Truax	Macomb.
Madrid	Patrick Kelly	Madrid.
Massena	M. H. Flaherty	Massena.
Morristown	George Conroy	Morristown.
Norfolk	H. D. Carpenter	Norfolk.
Oswegatchie	William B. Hutchinson	Heuvelton.
Parishville	Cody C. Conlon	Parishville.
Pierrepont	W. H. Pritchard	Pierrepont.
Pitcairn	Henry C. Pearson	Pitcairn.
Potsdam	Norman L. Benson	Potsdam.
Rossie	William Allen	Somerville.
Russell	Stephen K. Miles	Russell.
Stockholm	David Folsom	West Stockholm.
Waddington	Chris. Monaghan	Chase's Mills.

List of Firewardens, Etc.—(*Continued*)—*Saratoga County.*

Town.	FIREWARDEN.	P. O. Address, N. Y.
Ballston	Anson J. Larkin	South Ballston.
Charlton	Walter I. Cavert	Charlton.
Clifton Park	Nicholas Vischer	Vischer's Ferry.
Corinth	Charles L. Allen	Corinth.
Day	George Baker	West Day.
Edinburgh	David A. Torrey	Batchelerville.
Galway	Stephen Van Voorhis	Galway.
Greenfield	Reuben E. Cronkhite	Kings Station.
Hadley	John Holloran	Conklingville.
Half Moon	Edward McDonnell	Mechanicville.
Malta	Edgar W. Eldridge	Malta.
Milton	J. A. Cipperly	Ballston.
Moreau	John Skym	South Glens Falls.
Northumberland	John B. Snyder	Bacon Hill.
Providence	Joseph B. Soule	Hagadorn's Mills.
Saratoga	.....	.....
Saratoga Springs	Benj. Hutchins	Ballston.
Stillwater	Wm. S. Donnelly	Ketchum's Corners.
Waterford	James Meeker	Waterford.
Wilton	Gilbert C. Hodges	King's Station.
	Sullivan County.	
Bethel	Newcomb Mapes	White Lake.
Callicoon	.....	.....
Cochecton	.....	.....
Delaware	Henry J. Gobleman	Callicoon Depot.
Fallsburgh	.....	.....
Forestburgh	.....	.....
Fremont	M. A. Hoffman	N. Branch.
Highlands	George W. Parker	Eldred.
Liberty	.....	.....
Lumberland	.....	.....
Mamakating	Wesley Marshall	Wurtsboro.
Neversink	.....	.....
Rockland	Peter Parks	Livingston Manor.
Thompson	James Purcell	Monticello.
Thompson	W. S. Coddington	Rock Hill.
Tusten	.....	.....
	Ulster County.	
Denning	Wm. G. Satterlee	Forest Valley.
Esopus	Peter Freer	Ulster Park.
Gardiner	Richard Jansen	Gardiner.
Hardenburgh	Chandler Hinckley	Belleayre.
Hurley	J. P. D. Ellsworth	Hurley.
Kingston	Michael Burns	Sawkill.
Lloyd	Philip L. F. Elting	Ohioville.

LIST OF FIREWARDENS, ETC.—*Ulster County*—(*Continued*).

Town.	FIREWARDEN.	P. O. Address, N. Y.
Marbletown	Theodore Woolsey	Milton.
Marlborough	Jesse Lyon	Marlborough.
New Paltz	Elias Coe	New Paltz.
Olive	Mark Shurter	Samsonville.
Olive	Geo. W. Lewis	West Shokan.
Plattekill	Reuben B. Heaton	Clintondale.
Rochester	John McGibney	Kerhonkson.
Rochester	John Mertine	Mombaccus.
Rosendale	Janson Vandermark	High Falls.
Saugerties	David E. Abel	Saugerties.
Shandaken	James F. Browne	Phœnicia.
Shawangunk	David D. Gillespie	Galeville.
Ulster	James F. Osterhout	Kingston.
Wawarsing	Cornelius H. Shelly	Ellenville.
Woodstock	Albert H. Vosburgh	Lake Hill.
	Warren County.	
Bolton	Elisha B. Middleton	Bolton.
Bolton	E. C. Smith	Bolton Landing.
Caldwell	Alphonso Young	Warrensburgh.
Chester	Benj. Brown	Igerna.
Hague	Samuel H. Miller	Hague.
Horicon	John West	Horicon.
Johnsburgh	Moses Ordway	North Creek.
Johnsburgh	Thos. Noble	Johnsburgh.
Luzerne	Hugh Clemons	Luzerne.
Queensbury	Wm. H. Burnett	Lake George.
Queensbury	Geo. Conery	Glens Falls.
Stony Creek	E. M. Black	Creek Centre.
Thurman	Wm. J. Cameron	Athol.
Warrensburgh	Thos. H. Crandall	Warrensburgh.
	Washington County.	
Argyle	Robert McIntyre	Argyle.
Cambridge	John Ford	Cambridge.
Dresden	Thos. M. Cooper	Dresden Centre.
Easton	.....	.....
Fort Ann	Albert C. Vaughn	Fort Ann.
Fort Edward	.....	.....
Granville	G. A. Wells, Jr	Granville.
Greenwich	John Alexander	Lake P. O.
Hampton	Aaron C. Bouton	Hampton.
Hartford	Wm. Tolman	Hartford.
Hebron	George Rea	West Hebron.

LIST OF FIREWARDENS, ETC.—*Washington County*—(*Continued*).

Town.	FIREWARDEN.	P. O. Address, N. Y.
Jackson	J. H. Cleveland	Salem.
Kingsbury	John Murphy	Sandy Hill.
Putnam	Robert H. Paterson	Ticonderoga.
Salem	Sylvanus Dickinson	Salem.
White Creek	B. J. C. Senton	Whitehall.
Whitehall		

The present officers of the commission are:

Commissioners.

Theodore B. Basselin ..... Croghan, Lewis Co.
Townsend Cox ..... Glen Cove, Long Island.
Sherman W. Knevals ..... New York city.

The official post-office address of the Commissioners is Albany, N. Y.

Secretary.

Abner L. Train* ..... Albany, N. Y.

Warden.

Samuel F. Garmon ..... Lowville, Lewis Co., N. Y.

Assistant Warden.

William F. Fox ..... Albany, N. Y.

Inspectors.

John B. Locke ..... Albany, N. Y.
John H. Burke ..... Albany, N. Y.

Stenographer.

Josephine J. Fourqurean.

Foresters.

Robert Cline ..... Croghan, Lewis Co.
William Flynn ..... Shushan, Washington Co.
Robert M. Kirk ..... Wells, Hamilton Co.
Charles Kronmiller ..... Morehouseville, Hamilton Co.
Archibald Muir ..... Fine, St. Lawrence Co.
Allen Olmsted ..... Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co.
Frank C. Parker ..... Keene Valley, Essex Co.
Thomas Powers ..... Olmstedville, Essex Co.

*Died February 10, 1891.

Joseph H. Riseley..... Allaben, Ulster Co.
Henry Studor..... White Lake Cors., Oneida Co.
George N. Salisbury..... Sandy Creek, Oswego Co.
Frank Sherman..... Pine Lake, Fulton Co.
Scudder Todd..... Lyons Falls, Lewis Co.
And 281 Firewardens.

Financial Statement.

In compliance with the law we respectfully submit, also, our annual statement for the fiscal year, which ended October 1, 1890. The appropriation bill for that period included the following provision:

"For the forest commission, for the maintenance of its work as authorized by chapter 283 of the Laws of 1885, for salaries of warden, assistant warden, secretary, clerk, two inspectors, and the necessary number of foresters, not to exceed fifteen, $18,500; for traveling and other necessary expenses of the commissioners, secretary, warden, assistant warden, inspectors and foresters, for printing and office expenses, for fees of attorneys, counsel and witnesses, and for the prevention of fires, $11,500."

In addition to the $30,000 thus appropriated, there was an unexpended balance, from the previous fiscal year, of $6,638.01, which was available for still another year, but which was not drawn upon, the entire amount being returned to the State treasury.

The expenditures under the regular annual appropriation were as follows:

FOREST COMMISSION, S. N. Y.

Trial Balance, September 30, 1890.

	Dr.	Cr.
Appropriations:		
For salaries		$18,500 00
For sundry accounts		11,500 00
Expenditures:		
Salary account	$15,890 74	
Employes' expenses	3,210 57	
Townsend Cox, expenses	1,623 53	
S. W. Knevals, expenses	141 70	
Theo. B. Basselin, expenses	789 63	
Stationery	351 38	
Postage	400 00	
Expressage	90 43	
Telegrams	32 66	
Telephone	62 10	
Legal expenses	1,053 23	
Printing	500 87	
Surveying	500 98	
Office furniture	18 55	
Maps	15 00	
Office library	7 00	
Messenger service	76 08	
Fuel	30 00	
Newspapers	20 00	
Miscellaneous	76 75	
Comptroller's Acc't — Salaries unexp'd	2,609 26	
Comptroller's Acct. — Sundries unexp'd	2,499 54	
	$30,000 00	$30,000 00

From the two last items it will be seen that the Commission did not expend their entire appropriation, but closed the year's work with a balance of $5,108.80 to their credit on the Comptroller's books, the total expenditures for the year having been $24,891.20.

In no instance since its organization has this department drawn upon its account so closely that it became necessary to suspend any of its work for lack of funds; but by

conservative management it has always kept its expenditures well within the amount allotted for its work.

In addition to the regular annual appropriation thus accounted for, the Supply Bill of 1890 contained an item of $2,000 for the maintenance of the Catskill Deer Park, the care and management of which was placed in the control of this department. Besides this item of $2,000 in the Supply Bill, there was an unexpended balance of $1,250 remaining from the previous year, making in all $3,250 available for this particular account. Of this sum $1,231.83 were expended for the purchase of deer, wages of park keeper, fodder, and sundry minor expenses.

This park contains 100 acres; is surrounded by a well-constructed wire fence, ten feet high; is well wooded and watered; and its many natural advantages have contributed largely to the success of this experiment in propagating game. A thriving herd of beautiful deer are now in the park, and are breeding rapidly, the numerous fawns being a noticeable feature of the herd.

The park is situated on State land, in the town of Shandaken, Ulster county, six miles from Big Indian, a station on the Ulster and Delaware railroad. It is near Slide mountain, the highest peak in the Catskills.

CANCELLATIONS AND REDEMPTIONS.

Since the publication, in 1888, of the list of State lands in the Forest Preserve, the area of the State holdings has been largely diminished by the loss of lands occasioned by applications to the Comptroller made by parties desirous of regaining possession of forfeited lands. In some instances the State's title has been canceled on account of irregularities, clerical or otherwise, on the part of assessors; in others, the State has lost the land through redemptions, the money for the taxes and interest having been tendered and accepted.

The laws providing for the redemption of lands held under tax titles, and for the cancellation of sales made under erroneous assessments, were framed long before the State adopted its present policy of acquiring and holding territory in the Adirondacks and Catskills. These laws, moreover, were intentionally designed to give the delinquent or indigent tax-payer every advantage in regaining his land. These statutes were not only intended to be lenient, but were intended to encourage the payment of defaulted taxes and the consequent redemption of the land. The State did not want the land; it wanted the money. In the meantime the policy of the State has changed; but the laws have not.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the increasing value of Adirondack land has prompted real estate dealers to avail themselves of the liberal provisions of the tax laws to wrest from the State valuable tracts of land; and by tendering the defaulted taxes to acquire possession of choice territory which, in most cases, they never owned nor claimed to own.

Among other legislation obtained last season, the Forest Commission secured the passage of an act, which it is hoped will put an end to the redemptions of State land, on what is known as "claim of occupancy." Under the provisions of this act, chapter 556, Laws of 1890, an application to redeem on the ground of occupancy will have to be made before June 7, 1891; after which the conveyance to the State, so far as the claims of any occupant are concerned, becomes "absolute, and the occupant and all other persons interested in the land shall be forever barred from all right and title thereto."

It must not be inferred, however, that the area of the Forest Preserve has diminished during the incumbency of this Commission. On the contrary there has been a net

increase of 81,149 acres since the Commission took charge in 1885. Since that time the accessions and losses have been as follows:

		Acres.
Area of Preserve, 1885		715,267
Accession of Delaware county, 1887		12,584
Accession of Oneida county, 1888		4,808
Acquired from tax sale of 1885		119,044
Total		851,703
Decrease prior to December 20, 1888:		
By cancellations	27,509	
By redemptions	3,306	
Cancellations and redemptions from December 20, 1888, to January 1, 1891	24,472	
		55,287
		796,416
Area January 1, 1891		796,416
Area December 31, 1885		715,267
Net increase		81,149

LIST OF CANCELLATIONS AND REDEMPTIONS REPORTED BY THE COMPTROLLER SINCE DECEMBER 20, 1888.

October 25, 1888.— Saratoga County, Town of Edinburgh, Lot 134, John Glen and others Patent; all in Edinburgh. Redeemed from the tax sales of 1881, and 1885, by Nelson Robinson, of Northville, on ground of occupancy. Amount redeemed, 200 acres.

November 20, 1888.— Hamilton County, Town of Morehouse, Arthurboro Patent, north half; Lots 27, 28, 41, 88, 89, 90, 92, 95. Sales of 1877, and 1881, canceled on the ground that the Supervisors failed to extend the figures for the taxes on the assessment-rolls of the town of Morehouse for lots 66, 70, 72 and 79. Amount cancelled, 16,000 acres.

November 20, 1888.— Hamilton County, Town of Arietta, Oxbow Tract. Tax sales of 1877, 1881, and 1885 were canceled on the ground that the Supervisors failed to extend taxes on the assessment-rolls of the town of Morehouse. Amount canceled, 720 acres.

November 21, 1888.— Franklin County, Town of Franklin, Old Military Tract; Lot 160, Township 10. Cancellation of 1885 sale, on the ground that the taxes were illegally levied. Amount canceled, 200 acres.

November 22, 1888.— Essex County, Town of Newcomb, Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Lot 92, Township 50. Sales of 1877, and 1881, canceled because a large part of the lot is in Hamilton County. Amount canceled, 160 acres.

November 22, 1888.— Essex County, Town of Newcomb, Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Lot 91, Township 50. Sale of 1881 canceled because a large part of the lot is in Hamilton County. Amount canceled, 85 acres.

December 20, 1888.— Hamilton County, Town of Arietta, Moose River Tract, Lot 121, Township 9. Sales of 1877, 1881, and 1885 canceled because the Supervisors failed to extend taxes on roll of the town of Arietta. Amount canceled, 154 acres.

December 26, 1888.— Franklin County, Town of Franklin, Old Military Tract, Lot 311, Township 10. Redeemed from the sale of 1877 by A. N. Skiff, of Bloomingdale, on proof of occupancy. Amount redeemed, 200 acres.

January 4, 1889.— Hamilton County, Town of Arietta, Lawrence Patent. Lot 25 redeemed from the sale of 1881 by George W. Ostrander, of Albany, N. Y., on application made by George A. McCoy, of Arietta, N. Y., on proof of occupancy. Amount redeemed, 635 acres.

January 5, 1889.— Hamilton County, Town of Morehouse, Arthurboro Patent, Lots 93 and 98. Tax sales of 1877, 1881, and 1885 canceled on application made by P. J. Marsh, agent, and Ostrander & Marsh, of Albany, N. Y., on grounds that the Supervisors failed to extend the figures on the tax-rolls before adjournment. Amount canceled, 300 acres.

January 21, 1889.— Essex County, Town of Wilmington, Jay Tract, Lot 51, North end. Sales of 1871, and 1877, canceled on application of Oliver Abel, of Elizabethtown, N. Y., because there was a double assessment. Amount canceled, 140 acres.

February 4, 1889.— Essex County, Town of Keene, Roaring Brook Tract, undivided one-third, Lot 67. Sale of 1885 canceled on application of Oliver Abel, of Elizabethtown, N. Y., because the assessment-roll was completed before the time specified by law. Amount canceled, 100 acres.

February 2, 1889.— Warren County, McDonald's Patent; southerly part of Lot 10 redeemed from sale of 1881 by L. C. Aldrich, of Warrensburgh, N. Y., on affidavits claiming occupancy on October 18, 1879. Amount redeemed, 80 acres.

February 1, 1889.—Essex County, Town of Newcomb, Lot 87, Township 50, Totten and Crossfield's Purchase. Sale of 1877 canceled; also, sale of 1881, and 1885. Said cancelations were made on application of P. J. Marsh, agent, Albany, N. Y., because part of this lot is in Hamilton county. Amount canceled, 160 acres.

February 1, 1889.— Essex County, Town of Newcomb, Lots 60, 61, 65 and 107, Township 50, Totten and Crossfield's Purchase. Lot 107 except fifty acres, southwest corner. Sales of 1881, and 1885, canceled on application of P. J. Marsh, Albany, N. Y., because the sales included a highway tax which had not been levied. Amount canceled, 410 acres.

February 1, 1889.— Hamilton County, Town of Long Lake, Lots 37, 38, 76, and 89, Totten and Crossfield's Purchase. Sale of 1881 canceled on application of P. J. Marsh, agent, Albany, N. Y., on the ground that the Board of Supervisors failed to extend the figures on the tax-roll before they adjourned. Amount canceled, 198 acres.

February 19, 1889.— Herkimer County, Town of Wilmurt, Remsenburgh Patent, north half of Lot 12, except 19.39 acres. Redeemed from sale of 1885 by Gideon Farr, Forestport, N. Y., under service of notice on occupant. Amount redeemed, 230 acres.

March 26, 1889.— Franklin County, Town of Franklin, Old Military Tract, Lot 310, Township 10. Redeemed from sales of 1871, and 1877, on ground of occupancy, by Mary C. Skiff, of Bloomingdale, N. Y. Amount redeemed, 200 acres.

April 10, 1889.— Delaware County, Town of Colchester, Ray Tract, Hardenburgh Patent, lot 77. Redeemed from sale of 1877 by James Denholm and Sylvester Jagger, on proof that a part thereof was actually occupied by Parker Cook on October 18, 1879. Amount redeemed, 160 acres.

April 22, 1889.— Clinton County, Duerville Patent, Lot 21. Sales of 1881, and 1885, canceled on application of C. T. Chisholm, Plattsburgh, N. Y., proof having been furnished that the land was assessed as resident land, and that the resident taxes thereon were paid. Amount canceled, 250 acres.

May 23, 1889.— Franklin County, Old Military Tract, Lot 81, Township 9. Sale of 1881 canceled on application of M. V. B. Turner, of Plattsburgh, N. Y. Application showed that part of the taxes for which said lot was sold were illegally levied. The 1877 sale of the south half and northwest quarter of said lot still remains in force. Amount canceled, 160 acres.

June 21, 1889.—Clinton County, Old Military Tract, Lot 51, Township 6. Sale of 1885 redeemed by Bridget Barry, of Chateaugay, N. Y., on proof of occupancy on December 29, 1887. Amount redeemed, 72 acres.

June 27, 1889.—Herkimer County, Moose River Tract, Township 1, Lots 95, 108, 120, 133, and 45, Remsenburgh Patent. Comptroller writes, June 27, 1889, that "the above lands sold at the 1885 tax sale to Hiram Buck, Jr., but, on State land list, are not now owned by the State, the bids thereon having been paid." Amount redeemed, 513 acres.

July 18, 1889.—Refugee Tract, Clinton County, Lot 210, west half of southwest quarter of lot. Redeemed from 1885 tax sale by Henry A. Ploof, of Ellenburgh, N. Y., on proof of occupancy. Amount redeemed, 52½ acres.

October 23, 1889.—Jerseyfield Patent, Fulton County, Lot 62, east half. Erased from list of State lands, the bid made at the tax sale of 1885 having been paid. Amount canceled, 525 acres.

October 28, 1889.—Franklin County, Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 27, N. W. ¼, west end of 1,961 acres, north part, 1,561 acres, except Lot 1, 390¼ acres, and lot 3, 390¼ acres. The tax sale of 1885 was canceled on application of Hale, Cowen and Bulkley, of Albany, N. Y., for Marcy C. Wooster, on the ground that the tax of 1877 was illegal, the assessment-roll for said year having been sworn to by the assessors on the first day of August, and not on or after the third Tuesday of August, as required by law. Amount canceled, 780½ acres.

November 11, 1889.—Hamilton County, Benson Township, Lot 190. The sale of 1871 is canceled on the ground that the west half of said lot lies in Arietta. The State still retains title to east half and west half of said lot from subsequent tax sales. Amount canceled, 160 acres.

November 12, 1889.—Clinton County, Town of Peru; Livingston Patent, Division 5, Lot 2, Hart Tract. The tax sales of 1881, and 1885, were canceled because this lot was sold at said sales for taxes returned from the town of Peru. A part of said lot is in the town of Saranac. Amount canceled, 75¼ acres.

November 15, 1889.—Hamilton County, Town of Arietta; Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Lots 126, and 127, Township 3. The tax sale of 1885 was canceled on application of George W. Ostrander,

of Albany, N. Y., on the ground that the taxes of 1853, and 1855, were illegally levied. Amount canceled, 300 acres.

December 17, 1889.—Clinton County, Town of Plattsburgh, Pion Patent, Lot 4. Redeemed from the 1885 tax sale by Michael Flannagan, of Dannemora, N. Y., on the ground of occupancy. Amount redeemed, 25 acres.

December 7, 1889.—Warren County, Town of Johnsburgh, Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Lot 16, Township 14. Redeemed from the tax sale of 1877 by A. R. Noble, of Wevertown, N. Y., on the ground of occupancy. Amount redeemed, 150 acres.

December 28, 1889.—Hamilton County, Town of Wells, Township 31, Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Gorton Tract, Lots 16, 17, 18, and 19 erased from list of State lands by Comptroller, the bid made at the 1885 tax sale having been paid December 28, 1889, by Josiah Tallmadge. Amount canceled, 504 acres.

December 31, 1889.—Essex County, Town of North Elba, Old Military Tract, Thorn's Survey, Lot 43, Township 12. Redeemed from the 1885 sale by Frank Merrill, of Lake Placid, N. Y., notice having been served on the occupant of the lot. (The State still holds title to this lot under the sales of 1877 and 1881.) Amount redeemed, 160 acres.

December 13, 1889.—Fulton County, Town of Stratford, Glen, Bleecker and Lansing Patent, Lot 82. Redeemed from the sales of 1877, and 1881, by James Dempster, of Lassellville, N. Y. The application for said cancellation was made by Sternthew Johnson, of St. Johnsville, N. Y., who furnished proof of payment of part of the taxes for which said lands were sold. Amount redeemed, 455 acres.

January 9, 1890.—Warren County, Town of Johnsburgh, Lots 36 and 37, Township 11. Canceled on the ground that said lands have been for over twenty-five years owned by the Adirondack Company, and were legally exempt from taxation for the years embraced in said sale, viz., the sale of 1885. Amount canceled, 250 acres.

January 22, 1890.—Essex County, Town of St. Armand, Old Military Tract, Lot 69, Township 11, Richards' Survey. Redeemed from the sale of 1885, "under notice" by A. J. Baker, of Saranac Lake, N. Y., 160 acres. (1877 and 1881 sales still good.)

January 15, 1890.—Clinton County, Black Brook, Old Military Tract, Township 3, Lot 2. Redeemed from the sale of 1885, under notice, by William Stewart, of Redford, N. Y. Amount redeemed, 50 acres.

January 22, 1890.—Clinton County, Town of Mooers, Lot 197, Refugee Tract, 420 acre lots. Redeemed from the sale of 1885, under notice, by S. Cannon, of Mooers Forks, N. Y. Amount redeemed, 347½ acres.

January 27, 1890.—Clinton County, Town of Dannemora, Duerville Patent, Lot 7. Redeemed from the sale of 1885, under notice, by Fred. E. Purdy, of Plattsburgh, N. Y. Amount redeemed, 49.3 acres.

January 21, 1890.—Saratoga County, Town of Day, Sanders' Patent, Lot 23. Redeemed from the sale of 1885, under notice, by P. G. Ellsworth, of Ithaca, N. Y. Amount redeemed, 42 acres.

January 21, 1890.—St. Lawrence County, Pierrepont, Great Tract 3, Macomb's Purchase, Township 6, "Clare," Gollinger Mill Lot. Redeemed from the sale of 1885, under notice, by John Bird, of Canton, N. Y. Amount redeemed, 2 acres.

January 27, 1890.—Franklin County, Brandon, Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Lots 19 and 57, Township 14. The sale of 1885 was canceled, said lands not having been properly advertised. Amount canceled, 325⅝ acres.

February 3, 1890.—Essex County, Town of Lewis, South Tract, Stower's Survey, Lot 9. Redeemed from the 1885 sale, under notice by D. F. Payne, Wadham's Mills, N. Y. Amount redeemed, 126 acres.

January 31, 1890.—Clinton County, Beekmantown, Duerville Patent, Lot 26, eighty-four acres. Redeemed from the sale of 1885, under notice by Lewis Defore, of Dannemora, N. Y. (The State still retains title from prior tax sales.)

February 6, 1890.—Clinton County, Black Brook, Old Military Tract, Sub. 7, Lot 70, Township 4. Redeemed from the sale of 1885, under notice by Edward Kearney, of New York city. Amount redeemed, 77 acres.

February 13, 1890.—Clinton County, Beekmantown, Duerville Patent, Lot 3. Redeemed from 1885 sale, under notice by Allen & Cunningham, of Dannemora, N. Y.

February 19, 1890.—Essex County, Town of Newcomb, Lot 7, Township 27, Totten and Crossfield's, Richards' Survey. Redeemed from the sale of 1885, under notice by Washington Chase, of Newcomb, N. Y. Amount redeemed, 250 acres.

February 20, 1890.—St. Lawrence County, Hopkinton, Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 2, Lot 27, Township 14, William Short Tract. Redeemed from 1885 sale, under notice, by N. W. Bartlett, Parishville, N. Y. Amount redeemed, 10 acres.

March 4, 1890.— Clinton County, Beekmantown, Duerville Patent, Lot 43. Redeemed from the sale of 1885, under notice, by John B. Riley, of Plattsburgh, N. Y. Amount redeemed, 175 acres.

March 10, 1890.— Essex County, Town of Newcomb, Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Richards' Survey, Lot 21, Township 27, 160 acres. Redeemed from the sale of 1885, under notice, by Frank W. Pervier, of Newcomb, N. Y. (The State retains title to said lot from prior tax sales.)

March 13, 1890.— Essex County, Minerva, Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Lot 118, Township 26, 156 acres. The sale of 1877 (north part of thirty acres and south part 126 acres) and the sale of 1881, for thirty acres north part, was canceled on application of Louisa Milman, New York city, proof having been furnished of payment of a part of the taxes. (The State retains title to the 126 acre parcel from prior sales.)

March 22, 1890.— Ulster County, Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 7, Chambers' Survey, Lots 4, 5, and 19. Redeemed from the sale of 1885, under notice, by the County Treasurer, Rondout, N. Y. Amount redeemed, 255⅘ acres.

March 26, 1890.— Clinton County, Duerville Patent, Lot 29, 38¾ acres. Redeemed from the sale of 1885, under notice, by John B. Riley, Plattsburgh, N. Y., all of northeast quarter not contained in north quarter of ninety-five acres east end. (The State still retains title from the 1881 tax sale to the north quarter of ninety-five acres east end of lot 29.)

April 5, 1890.— Clinton County, Duerville Patent, Lot 29, north quarter of ninety-five acres east end of lot. Redeemed from the sale of 1885, under notice, by John B. Riley, Plattsburgh, N. Y. Amount redeemed, 23¾ acres.

April 4, 1890.— Clinton County, Town of Plattsburgh, Old Patent, Lot 4. Redeemed from the sale of 1885, under notice, by George Hawkins, Chateaugay, N. Y., so much of Lot 4 as is described in Forest Commission Report. Amount redeemed, 85⁹⁄₁₀ acres.

April 2, 1890.— Clinton County, Refugee Tract, 420 acre lots, Lot 51, one acre. Redeemed from the sale of 1885, under notice, by H. E. Barnard, Plattsburgh, N. Y. Lot 51, bounded north and west by land of O. K. Wood & Co., east by the highway, and south by land of August Guyette. Amount redeemed, one acre.

April 2, 1890.— Herkimer County, Nobleboro Patent, Old Survey, Lot 99. Undivided two-thirds of 200 acres east part, heretofore

paid by J. J. Townsend, Esq. Redeemed from the sale of 1885, under notice, by George W. Ostrander & Son, agents, Albany, N. Y. Amount redeemed, 133⅓ acres.

May 7, 1890.— Clinton County, Refugee Tract, Lot 161, 420 acre lots. Redeemed from the sale of 1885, under notice, by John B. Riley, of Plattsburgh, N. Y. Four hundred and twenty acres. (The State still retains title to said lot from the sale of 1881.)

June 5, 1890.— Clinton County, State Gore, between Old Military and Refugee Tracts, Lot 58, 200 acres. The 1885 tax sale and conveyance therefrom canceled, the State having sold its title to a part of said land prior to December, 1887. (The State still retains title to the following described land in said lot, viz.: Triangle in southwest corner, thirteen chains sixty links on south and eleven chains sixty-six links on west line, 794 acres.) Amount canceled, 192 acres.

June 9, 1890.— Essex County, Town of Jay, Essex Tract, Henry's Survey, Lot 148. Redeemed from the sale of 1885, under notice, by Oliver Abel, of Lake Placid, N. Y., May 31, 1890. Amount redeemed, 160 acres.

May 28, 1890.— Essex County, Town of Minerva, Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Lot 24, Township 30. Redeemed from the sale of 1885, under notice, by Daniel Lynch, of Minerva, N. Y. Amount redeemed, 200 acres.

May 29, 1890.— Herkimer County, Town of Ohio, Jerseyfield Patent, Lot 40, all in Ohio. Redeemed from the sale of 1885, under notice, by Cameron Moon, of Cold Brook, N. Y. Amount redeemed, 308 acres.

May 27, 1890.— St. Lawrence County, Town of Macomb, Ford Tract, North of Oswegatchie River, Section 4. Redeemed from the tax sale of 1885, under notice, by Caleb Thornton, of Hickory, N. Y. Amount redeemed, 44 acres.

May 21, 1890.— St. Lawrence County, Town of Edwards, Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Lot 2, Township 8. Redeemed from the tax sale of 1885, under notice, by Adam Canada, on account of G. S. Conger, Gouverneur, N. Y. Amount redeemed, 70 acres.

June 6, 1890.— Essex County, Town of Wilmington, Jay Tract, Lot 2. Redeemed from the tax sale of 1885, under notice by Lyman Winch, of Wilmington, N. Y. Amount redeemed, 90 acres.

June 10, 1880.— Saratoga County, Town of Corinth, Glen (John) and forty others Patent, Lot 38, west end, eighty-five acres. Redeemed from the 1885 tax sale, under notice by R. H. Eggleston,

of Conklingville, N. Y. (The State retains title to this land from the 1881 tax sale.)

June 11, 1890.—Warren County, Town of Stony Creek, Palmer's Purchase, Lot 3, Rear Division, Great Lot 3. Redeemed from the 1885 tax sale by Charles Swanson, of Creek Centre, N. Y. Amount redeemed, 563 acres.

June 11, 1890.—Essex County, Town of St. Armand, Old Military Tract, Richards' Survey, Lot 48, Township 11. Redeemed under notice from the tax sale of 1885 by Van Buren Miller, of Saranac Lake, N. Y., for Theodore Clark. Amount redeemed, 160 acres.

June 10, 1890.—Fulton County, Town of Mayfield, Glen, Bleecker and Lansing Patent, Lot 17, Sub. 2, 125 acres, and Sub. 7, 125 acres. The tax sales of 1871, 1877, and 1881 on the above described lands were canceled "on the ground that a part of each of said lots lies in the town of Bleecker, and that not all thereof lies in the town of Mayfield, as returned to and sold by the Comptroller. Amount canceled, 250 acres.

June 12, 1890.—Warren County, Town of Thurman, Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Lots 9 and 10, Township 11, all in Thurman. The tax sales of 1877 and 1881 were "canceled for the reason that no part of said lots lies in the town of Thurman." Amount canceled, 119 acres.

June 12, 1890.—Hamilton County, Town of Arietta, Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 3, Lot 102, southerly end of sixty acres, west part, ten acres; Lot 119, southerly end of fifty acres east part, in town of Lake Pleasant, twenty acres.

The tax sale of 1871 is canceled on the ground that a part of the sixty acres, west part of Lot 102 lies, in the town of Lake Pleasant, and that a part of the fifty acres, east part of Lot 119, lies in the town of Arietta, instead of in the towns in which these lots were assessed. Amount canceled, 30 acres.

June 12.—Warren County, Gore between Dartmouth Patent and Township 11, Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Lot 5, 160 acres. Tax sale of 1881 canceled on the ground that a part of said lot lies in the town of Johnsburgh, and that all thereof is not in the town of Thurman, as returned to the Comptroller and sold by him. (The State still retains its title to twenty-six acres, southwest corner of said lot in Thurman.)

June 14, 1890.—The following described lands, which were conveyed from the tax sale of 1885, were redeemed under notice, by J. H. Maynard, Albany, N. Y., as follows:

Delaware County, Hardenburg Patent, Great Lot 5:

	Acres.
Lot 48, middle part, north and south across	50
Lot 86	145
Lot 101, southwest corner	120
Lot 120,* south part	30
Lot 155	148
Lot 156*	84
Lot 157	54
Lot 349*	160
Lot 353, northeast corner	46
Lot 353, east half, ninety-two acres, except forty-six acres	46
Lot 358,* west part	176
Lot 373, south part	100
Lot 375	172
Lot 379, except six acres, southwest corner	144
Lot 380*	150
Lot 386,* except ten acres, south corner	150
Lot 390,* except 170 acres, south part	11
Lot 390,*	170

June 25, 1890.—Essex County, Town of North Hudson, North River Head Tract, Lots 10 and 11. Redeemed from the tax sale of 1885, under notice, by Hattie Larmore, of Minerville, N. Y. Amount redeemed, 320 acres.

June 18, 1890.—Essex County, Town of Elizabethtown, Township 1, Thorn's Survey, Lot 16, 120 acres. Redeemed from the tax sale of 1885, under notice, by John H. Glidden, Elizabethtown, N. Y. (The State still retains title to parts of this lot under previous sales.)

June 24, 1890.—Hamilton County, Town of Long Lake, Township 38, northeast corner, Sargeant's Tract, Lots 6, 7, 26, 43, 38, 49, 55, and 56, 2,160 acres. Redeemed from the tax sale of 1885, under notice, by P. Moynahan, North Creek, N. Y. (The State still holds title to these lands under the sale of 1881.)

* The State still retains title to lands thus marked, from prior sales.

June 24, 1890.—Saratoga County, Town of Day; Glen, Bleecker and Lansing Patent, Lot 2. Redeemed from the tax sale of 1885, under notice, by George F. Underwood, Fort Edward, N. Y. Amount redeemed, 150 acres.

June 19, 1890.—Essex County, Town of St. Armand, Old Military Tract, Richards' Survey, Lot 182, Township 11, 300 acres. Redeemed under notice, from the tax sale of 1885, by Norman I. Arnold, per R. L. Trumbull, Ausable Forks, N. Y. (The State still holds title to this lot under sales of 1877 and 1881.)

June 25, 1890.—Essex County, Town of Keene, Old Military Tract, Townships 1 and 2, Lot 15, Richards' Survey. Redeemed, under notice, from the tax sale of 1885, by Charlotte G. Hall, of Plattsburgh, N. Y., 350 acres. (The State still holds title to this lot under the sales of 1877 and 1881.)

June 25, 1890.—Essex County, Town of St. Armand, Old Military Tract, Township 11, Richard's Survey, Lots 122 and 142, 320 acres. Redeemed from the tax sale of 1885, under notice, by Charlotte G. Hall, Plattsburgh, N. Y. (The State still holds title to Lot 122 under the sales of 1877 and 1881.)

June 26, 1890.—Essex County, Town of North Elba, Old Military Tract, Township 12, Thorn's Survey, Lot 50, 135 acres. Redeemed under notice from the tax sale of 1885, by Monroe Hall, Plattsburgh, N. Y. (The State still holds title to this entire lot, 160 acres, under prior sales.)

June 26, 1890.—Essex County, Town of North Elba, Old Military Tract, Thorn's Survey, Lot 115, northeast quarter Township 12, forty acres. Redeemed under notice from the 1885 sale by H. A. Fletcher, Lake Pleasant, N. Y. (The State still holds title by prior sales.)

June 27, 1890.—Saratoga County, Town of Edinburgh, Glen, Bleecker and Lansing Patent, Lot 108, 250 acres. Redeemed under notice from the tax sale of 1885 by Calvin S. Edwards, Batchellerville, N. Y. (The State still retains title under prior sales.)

June 27, 1890.—Essex County, Town of North Elba, Old Military Tract, Richards' Survey, Lot 77, Township 11, 180 acres. Redeemed from the tax sale of 1885 by Duncan Cameron, Elizabethtown, N. Y. (The State still holds title to this lot from prior sales.)

June 30, 1890.—Essex County, Town of Minerva, Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Pond's Survey, Lot 102, Township 14, 240 acres. Redeemed, under notice, from the tax sale of 1885, by C. J.

Griffin, Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y. (The State still holds title to this lot under the sale of 1881.

July 1, 1890.—Essex County, Town of St. Armand, Old Military Tract, Richards' Survey, Lot 164, Township 11, 200 acres. Redeemed from the sale of 1885, under notice, by Rawson L. Hayes, Bloomingdale, N. Y. (The State still holds title under prior sales.)

July 2, 1890.—Essex County, Town of St. Armand, Old Military Tract, Richards' Survey, Lot 102, Township 11. Redeemed under notice from the tax sale of 1885, by Monroe Hall, Plattsburgh, N. Y. Amount redeemed, 155 acres.

July 5, 1890.—Essex County, Town of St. Armand, Old Military Tract, Richards' Survey, Lot 375, Township 11. Redeemed, under notice, from the tax sale of 1885, by Cyrenius Watson, Franklin Falls, N. Y. Amount redeemed, 160 acres.

July 5, 1890.—Franklin County, Town of Brighton, Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Lot 49, Township 18. Redeemed, under notice, from the sale of 1885, by James M. Wardner, account of John I. Gilbert, Malone, N. Y. Amount redeemed, 115 acres.

July 9, 1890.—Franklin County, Town of Brighton, Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Lot 53, Township 15, southwest quarter, 103 acres. Redeemed, under notice, from the tax sale of 1885, by Julius Delamater, Brighton, N. Y. (The State still holds title under prior sales.)

July 14, 1890.—Franklin County, Town of Franklin, Old Military Tract, Lot 281, Township 10, 200 acres. Redeemed, under notice, from the tax sale of 1885, by Monroe Hall, of Plattsburgh, N. Y. (The State still holds title under prior sales.)

July 12, 1890.—Ulster County, Town of Olive, Marbletown Commons, First Allotment, Subeaty Mountain, Letter "B," Lot 19, thirty acres. Redeemed, under notice, from the tax sale of 1885, by the County of Ulster. (The State still holds title to nineteen acres in north part of said lot from prior tax sales.)

August 15, 1890.—Clinton County, Town of Clinton, Old Military Tract, north part of east half of Lot 32, Township 6. Redeemed from the sale of 1853, on the ground of occupancy. Amount redeemed, 200 acres.

January 24, 1891.—St. Lawrence County, Town of Messena, "Second 10,000 acre Tract," Allotment 4, Lot 11. Canceled, the tax of 1877, for which the land was sold, having been paid to the collector of the Town of DePeyster. Amount canceled, 34 acres.

February 28, 1891.— Essex County, Town of North Hudson, Lot 230, Paradox Tract. The sale of 1877 was canceled, on proof that said land was doubly assessed for each year's taxes for which it was sold. Amount canceled, 160 acres.

Trespasses.

Since the publication of our last report the trespasses on State lands throughout the Forest Preserve have continued to diminish in number and extent, a result due in part to increased vigilance in protecting timber lands, but owing largely to the change in public sentiment among the people living in the lumber district in regard to the custom of cutting timber on State lands.

Before the act of 1886, chapter 280, was passed, providing for the taxation of wild and forest lands belonging to the State, every accession to the State's acreage in any particular town lessened the number of acres liable to assessment and taxation, and left the remaining lands and personal property to bear an increased burden of taxes. As a consequence a hostile feeling naturally existed in the minds of the people against the State and its lands. But under the act referred to the forest lands of the Preserve bear an equal proportion of the taxes; and, therefore, it is for the interest of the inhabitants of a town in which there are State lands that those lands should be protected in order that they may bear as large an assessment as possible, and thus pay more of the taxes. Still, while trespasses have generally decreased in number and extent, they have not entirely ceased; but those which are committed are the work, as a rule, of irresponsible persons who never pay any taxes and consider themselves amenable to no law. Many trespasses are the result of carelessness in regard to lines, and some are the result of honest mistakes. For this reason the Commission has endeavored to use discrimination in imposing penalties for trespass.

The following is a statement showing the condition of affairs in regard to trespasses in the different counties for the past three years, and the action taken by the Commission in the matter.

IN ESSEX COUNTY.

In the early part of the year 1889 information was received at the office that large trespasses were being committed in the town of Minerva. The reports were found to have some foundation, and an inspector, in company with a resident of the town, a competant man appointed for that special purpose, was sent to make an investigation. They did their work in a thorough manner, and made their report to this Commission in June of the same year. The total amount of the trespass in that town was found to be 4,822 market logs. These were cut by sixteen different jobbers, on as many separate lumber jobs scattered throughout the county. The several trespasses varied in amount from twenty market logs, the smallest, to 1,478, the largest. The logs were spruce and hemlock, cut from what is known as second growth timber, and were on the average rather small, this region having been cut over about fifty years before. A local surveyor was employed, as it is customary in such cases to trace out the old lines in the vicinity of each cutting, and to make new surveys when necessary, before it could be determined whether a trespass had been committed or not. These logs were sold by these sixteen jobbers to four separate mill owners; and the logs being traced to these mill owners, demand was made upon each one for the number which had gone into his possession, at the market price of the logs in their booms. The market value of spruce logs on the Hudson river and its tributaries was, in that year, one dollar and twenty-five cents per market. C. H. Faxon, of Chestertown, paid this Commission on account of logs

which he had purchased in the town of Minerva, $1,046.58; Edward Lavery, of Olmstedville, paid $442.50. Over $600 was realized, or is now due, from the sale of logs which had been left by the jobbers in the woods or on the banks of small streams when they were notified that they were hauling State logs and ordered to stop drawing. The money paid by C. H. Faxon and Edward Lavery was charged by them to the account of the various parties from whom they had purchased these logs; and the loss thus fell upon these men, who lost their labor, the labor representing about eighty per cent of the value of the logs.

In the town of Newcomb, Essex county, and in the vicinity of Mount Marcy, where extensive lumbering operations had been carried on, only two trespasses have been committed, and those within the past year. One of these amounted to 290 markets; the other, to thirty-nine markets. The logs in both cases were seized by Thomas Powers, the forester for that district, and sold to third parties at their market value.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

In the northern part of Hamilton County, on the shores of Raquette river, is situated the village of Long Lake. It is forty-two miles from North Creek, the northern terminus of the Adirondack railway, and nearly 100 miles south of Potsdam. Until lately there has been no market for the spruce, pine, and hemlock of this locality; but small trespasses have been committed on State lands to obtain timber for firewood, barns, houses, and boat building. Cedar and pine are used in the construction of the Adirondack skiffs, which are a necessity and almost the only means of conveyance in that wilderness.

The land having been regarded as of little value in years past, it was allowed to go to sale for taxes, and be bid in by the State or by lumbermen. Hence, nearly all the land about the village of Long Lake is owned by non-resident lumbermen, who will not sell any timber in small quantities to the residents; or by the State, which can not sell a single tree to them. Consequently, the inhabitants, becoming somewhat desperate, felt justified in obtaining their wood and lumber where it was most convenient, without regard to ownership.

During the last two years, spruce timber in the Adirondacks has increased in value so much that the owners of timber at Long Lake could afford to float it a hundred miles to the mills at Potsdam. Then the lumbering began on a more extensive scale, and in the winter of 1889-90 a jobber for Watkins, Turner & Co., of Potsdam, cut 771 spruce markets on State land, and in the winter of 1890-91 Edward Butler, of Long Lake, through his jobbers, committed a number of trespasses. The logs cut by Butler were seized upon the skidways and sold at public auction. Several other small trespasses were committed by persons at Long Lake, against one of whom, Robert Shaw, an action for twenty-five penalties was brought. This action, which is now pending, was brought under the law of 1826, which prescribes a penalty of twenty-five dollars for every tree cut.

FULTON AND HERKIMER COUNTIES.

Along the southern side of the forest the depredations differ in character from those on the eastern side. On the head waters of the Hudson the spruce timber is manufactured into the customary grades of lumber for the New York and Albany market; but on the southwestern border, where much of the spruce is of a superior quality, it is used largely in manufacturing sounding-boards for

pianos. As only the first or butt log of each tree furnishes material fit for this purpose, the remainder of the tree is often left to rot in the woods. These butt logs can not be floated to the mills; for the water would injure the "sounding quality" of the timber by water seasoning, *i. e.*, by extracting the resinous matter so necessary to the resonant property of the wood. Consequently, all such timber is drawn on sleighs or wagons to the factories. A good-sized log of this character brings a large price, as the sounding-boards, sawed into five-eighths stuff from quartered logs sell at thirty-five dollars per 1,000 feet at Dolgeville and other points on the border. The value of one such log is equal to a good day's wages for a man and his team.

The timber thieves enter the forest alone and by unfrequented roads, sometimes at night. Muffling the sound of the axe by tying a chain or a coat around the trunk, one of the trees previously selected is cut down, and then drawn to the mill. Faithful and well-trained dogs accompany them on their trips and warn them of the approach of any stranger. At the mill the timber is hurriedly sawed into "fiddle stuff;" the next morning it is drawn to the market, and in the late evening the man returns to his home with a small stock of provisions, but seldom with any money, the latter being usually spent as soon as it is received.

There are several manufactories of sounding-boards in Herkimer county, the principal one being at Dolgeville, which is also the largest market for this peculiar kind of lumber. Another market is found at Little Falls, and occasionally car-loads are shipped direct from the mills to New York city. A factory at Devereaux, N. Y., owned by Livingston, Hepburn & Co., decided about a year ago not to buy any more of such "doubtful merchandise," and refused

to deal with certain notorious thieves; an example worthy of mention and well worth following. If the thieves did not find such an easy market, trespassing in that section could have been stopped long ago; but so long as so-called respectable citizens use their influence to shield them, furnish them counsel and means of concealment, just so long this petty thieving on private and State land will continue. Several suits for penalties are now pending against this class of trespassers in Fulton and Herkimer counties.

In connection with the investigation of trespasses, a great deal of surveying must be done in order to ascertain the boundaries. This work, however, is of permanent value, as the field notes and maps thus obtained are filed in the office of the Commission in convenient forms for reference. The old lines of the lots are traced out and re-marked; old corners are re-established, and monuments placed to mark them. In many instances where lots, which never had been subdivided, were sold at tax sales in different parcels, an entire new survey was necessary to determine whether some person lumbering in the vicinity, who claimed to be owner of one of the parcels, was cutting upon his own land or on some adjoining parcel belonging to the State.

The absence of lines, or plainly marked boundaries, is often the occasion of an unintentional trespass; but, more often, the pretext for a willful one. The establishment of new lines, and the re-marking of old ones, has the effect of lessening the number of trespasses by removing the pretext under which they may be committed.

Under chapter 209, Laws of 1826, an action may be brought against any person who shall trespass upon any lands belonging to the State, for a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each tree that shall be cut or carried away by him. This Commission, under the authority conferred by

said act, and the act establishing the Forest Commission, has brought a number of actions in behalf of the people against parties who have committed depredations on State territory. The usual defense was not based upon the merits of the case, but upon the weakness of the State's title, which is usually derived from a tax sale. Any irregularity, however slight, in the levying of the tax for which the land was sold, from the first meeting of the assessors to the sale of the land by the Comptroller, some years later, was enough to invalidate the State's title and defeat the action.

In the year 1885 an act was passed (Chap. 448), making the Comptroller's deed conclusive evidence that all proceedings prior to the sale were regular and regularly made.

The constitutionality of this act was attacked in an action which was brought by the Commission and carried by successive appeals by the defendant to the Court of Appeals, where it was held that the act operated merely as a Statute of Limitation, without depriving the owner of the land of any substantial right, and therefore was constitutional and valid. This decision has a salutary effect upon such men as were inclined to commit trespasses and rely upon the weakness of the State's title for a defense.

The following is a list of actions which have been brought by this Commission, with the names of the attorneys of record, the counties in which the actions were brought, and a statement of the disposition of each:

SUPREME COURT — FRANKLIN COUNTY.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK *against* BENTON TURNER.

Peter S. Palmer, Esq., Attorney for Forest Commission.

Beckwith, Barnard & Wheeler, Attorneys for Defendant.

Case tried by Judge Fish and a jury at Franklin County Circuit, April, 1887. Verdict for Plaintiff, $1,250 damages, besides the cost of the action. An appeal was taken to the General Term of the Supreme Court, where the judgment was affirmed, and again affirmed on an appeal to the Court of Appeals in November, 1889.

SUPREME COURT — FRANKLIN COUNTY.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK *against* BENTON TURNER.

Hon. Peter S. Palmer, Attorney for Forest Commission.

Beckwith, Barnard & Wheeler, Attorneys for Defendant.

Action to recover the value of logs cut by defendant on the southeast quarter of Township 24, in Harrietstown, Franklin County. The real issue was the title to the southeast quarter of Township 24, 7,500 acres of land. Case tried before Hon. Richard L. Hand, Referee, of Elizabethtown, N. Y. Submitted December 23, 1890.

For the referee's decision, which was in favor of the plaintiff, see appendix B.

SUPREME COURT — FULTON COUNTY.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK *against* GEORGE PORTER GOODWIN.

John H. Burke, Attorney for Forest Commission.

R. P. Anibal, Attorney for Defendant.

Action for five penalties. Cause at issue and still pending.

SUPREME COURT — ESSEX COUNTY.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK *against* CHARLES H. FAXON, MILO D. KNAPP AND CHARLES BATES.

John H. Burke, Attorney for Forest Commission.

Stanley H. Bevins, Attorney for Defendants.

Action for three hundred penalties. Settled December 11, 1890, by defendants paying one dollar and twenty-five cents per market for each log in the claim against them.

SUPREME COURT — ESSEX COUNTY.

SAME *against* CHARLES H. FAXON, MILO D. KNAPP, AND ALFRED HARP.

John H. Burke, Attorney for Forest Commission.

Stanley H. Bevins, Attorney for Defendants.

Action for twenty-six penalties. Settled on December 11, 1890, on same terms as preceding case.

SUPREME COURT — ESSEX COUNTY.

SAME *against* CHARLES H. FAXON, AND MILO D. KNAPP.

John H. Burke, Attorney for Forest Commission.

Stanley H. Bevins, Attorney for Defendants.

This was an action of replevin to recover for the cutting of which the above actions were brought.

SUPREME COURT — FULTON COUNTY.

PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK *against* ROBERT SHAW.

John H. Burke, Attorney for Forest Commission.

Stanley H. Bevins, Attorney for Defendant.

Action for twenty-five penalties. Case still pending.

SUPREME COURT — HERKIMER COUNTY.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK *against* GEORGE SHULL.

Thomas S. Jones, Attorney for Forest Commission.

H. Clay Hall, Attorney for Defendant.

Action for fifty penalties. Still pending.

SUPREME COURT — HERKIMER COUNTY.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK *against* FRANKLIN E. LAMB.

Thomas S. Jones, Attorney for Forest Commission.

Nelson H. Anibal, Attorney for Defendant.

Case still pending.

Occupancy.

Under the laws for the collection of taxes on lands of non-residents, the Comptroller of the State is required to ascertain if any persons are occupying lands, purchased by the State at tax sales, at the expiration of two years from the last day of sale, and to cause a notice to be served on

such occupants within a prescribed time, giving them notice of the said sale and conveyance. The importance of serving this notice will readily be seen when it is understood that, in case of failure to serve such notice by the purchaser within the prescribed time, no means were left him of perfecting his title, and he was liable to be divested of such title after a lapse of time however great, upon proof furnished that such occupancy actually existed.

The work of examining the State lands following the tax sale of 1885 in the counties of Essex, Hamilton, Warren, Fulton, St. Lawrence and Franklin was intrusted by the Comptroller to this department. Accordingly, during the summer and fall of the year 1889, certain territory was assigned to each Forester, with specific printed instructions to examine every parcel of State land within his territory, and report the facts to this office. The work was carefully done and a report thereof made to the Comptroller's office.

As a result of such examination and investigation it was found that the State's title to many parcels of land was defective by reason of the failure to serve such notice upon occupants following prior tax sales. To remedy such defects and quiet titles to such lands, the act of 1890 (Chapter 556) was proposed to the Legislature and became a law. This act, in effect, provides that if the notice required to be served by the purchaser is not served by him within the time prescribed by law, the occupant himself must redeem said lot within five years from the last day of sale. And in all cases of tax sales heretofore made by the Comptroller, when said notice has not been served, the occupant is required to file a written statement of such occupancy in the office of the Comptroller within one year after said act shall take effect, or be forever barred from all right or title thereto. This act was approved by the Governor, and by its terms took effect immediately. [See appendix A.]

The Proposed Adirondack Park.

From its organization this Commission has fully realized the necessity of increasing the area of State land within the Adirondack wilderness. With each successive year of its administration it has become more and more impressed with the belief that the acquirement of the entire forest was necessary in carrying out successfully any intelligent policy of care and preservation. In their annual reports to the Legislature, the Commissioners have repeatedly called attention to the scattered condition of the State land, and the consequent impossibility of inaugurating any system of management consistent with scientific forestry.

It soon became evident that there could be little increase of territory through defaulted taxes; for the rise in value of lands in this region precluded any further accessions from tax sales as heretofore. It was clear that, aside from the land already owned by the State, further accretions must come from purchase. The Commissioners, therefore, note with pleasure the rapid development of public sentiment in favor of a policy of that character. We deem it immaterial whether the popular demand calls for a park or a preserve, provided the consequent legislation enables the State to acquire and hold the territory in one grand, unbroken domain. Our only care is that in our own plans and recommendations we shall not so far outrun public opinion as to defeat our own ends; that if public sentiment indicates that 2,000,000 acres are all that can be safely called for, it would be unwise to ask for the purchase of the entire Adirondack plateau; especially as the remainder can be secured at any time by subsequent purchase, the delay depending solely on the facility with which the first purchases are made. If the area suggested by us is too small, the error can be easily remedied; if too large, the error may be a fatal one.

The Forest Commissioners, more fully than all others, are impressed with the importance and necessity of this purchase, and more than all others they sincerely desire its consummation. In it they see a solution of many vexed questions, important ones that can be solved, practically, in no other way. Year after year this Commission has come before the Legislature with carefully prepared bills whose enactment was intended to prevent the building of railroads through the Great Forest of Northern New York, only to meet with discouragement or absolute failure when the bill came to a vote. But, with the ownership of the entire forest in the State, the railways now in operation, or the construction of new lines, would be a matter which could be so controlled and regulated that railroads and locomotives would no longer be a menace and source of danger.

The petty trespasses, which have caused this department more care and annoyance than the wholesale operations of delinquent lumber firms, would cease. The thieves would be without the excuses of confusion and uncertainty of boundaries which they now offer to account for their presence on State lands.

Plans for the management of this property in accordance with some intelligent system of forestry, and with reference to securing the large revenue obtainable from these lands — plans which the commissioners have often considered in careful, earnest discussion — could then be put in successful operation. For these reasons the Governor's message, and the concurrent resolution of the Legislature authorizing this Commission to take certain initiatory steps, were welcomed with satisfaction, and the work thus ordered was entered upon with zeal and sincerity.

The task, however, was no small one, and during the season of 1890, the resources of the Commission were

taxed to their utmost to complete the specified work and gather the required information.

The work was commenced immediately upon the passage of the resolution. Competent foresters were selected and ordered to report for instructions to the Albany office, where the territory to be examined by each man was allotted to him. The necessary maps were furnished to each, and printed forms containing an exhaustive list of questions to be answered were given to the foresters, upon which to make their reports, a separate report being required for each lot or parcel of land. The forms thus used, and which proved admirably adapted to the purpose, were the same as used in the previous work of this department, and were similar to those described in our Second Annual Report to the Legislature, page 155. These same forms were used by our agents in reporting upon lands offered for sale, a large amount of which were recently purchased by the Commission in accordance with chapter 37, Laws of 1890.

The records and descriptions of over 3,000 separate parcels of land were carefully examined, a large share of which were based on personal inspection made by the foresters on the ground. The time was too short and the territory too large to permit a personal examination of every lot. But the assessors of the towns in the counties embracing the Forest Preserve are required to file each year in the office of the Forest Commission a copy of their roll, together with a description of each lot, including both State and private lands; and where the forester's report was lacking for any lot, resort was had to these descriptions of the assessor. The descriptions required from the town assessors are in accordance with the terms of the following circular:

STATE OF NEW YORK:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, ..., 189 .

To the Assessors of the Town of.....

.....

GENTLEMEN.—Inclosed herewith we send you a copy of chapter 280 of the Laws of 1886, which authorizes, under certain conditions, the taxation of "wild or forest lands" belonging to the State within the Forest Preserve. In order to satisfy this Department and the Forest Commission that no unjust discrimination has been made against the State in the valuation of such lands, but that State lands in your town are assessed for no larger sum than lands of the same class belonging to individuals, as well as to facilitate compliance with the provisions of said act, *all the requirements of which will be strictly enforced*, you will please carefully read and observe the following general directions, viz.:

First. Your assessment-roll must be divided into three parts, respectively headed, "Resident Lands," "Non-resident Lands," and "Wild or Forest Lands belonging to the State."

Second. All the laws governing the assessment of non-resident lands will apply to and *must govern* the assessment of State lands; and, furthermore, the assessment of all lands, *no matter under what head they may come*, must show the character of the lands assessed. In designating such character, the following words, which will have the meaning set opposite each, will be employed:

"CLEARED."—Meaning improved lands of any kind, including fallows.

"MEADOW."—Meaning wild, unused meadow lands. If pastured or mowed, or used by any one, they become thereby cleared lands.

"WATER."—Meaning lands covered by considerable bodies of water.

"WASTE."—Meaning rocky, barren or sterile lands, incapable of raising a forest.

"BURNT."—Meaning lands burnt over since June 1, 18 .

"DENUDED."—Meaning lands stripped of timber by fire, prior to June 1, 1886, or from any other cause, at any time, and not yet occupied by a new growth of trees.

"LUMBERED."—Meaning forest lands from which the soft timber has been removed.

"Forest."—Meaning virgin forests, unharmed or untouched by axe, fire, or floods.

In many instances a lot or parcel of land may possess a variety of characters, in which cases the proportion, as near as the same can be estimated without an actual survey or measurement, as well as the value of each part, must be separately and plainly given. The following examples, adapted to each division of the assessment-roll, fully and clearly illustrate the mode of characterizing land and valuing it in accordance with its character:

Resident Lands.

NAMES OF TAXABLE INHABITANTS.	Acres.		Value of land taxed.	Total value.
Doe, John	50	cleared	$500 00	$500 00
Roe, Richard	800	80 water	.....	.....
		160 cleared	640 00	.....
		80 burnt	40 00	.....
		160 lumbered	160 00	.....
		320 forest	640 00	1,480 00

Non-resident Lands.

Number of lot.	DESCRIPTION OF LAND.	Acres.		Value of land.	Total value.
	Totten & Crossfield's Purchase. *Township* 44.				
1	.....	1,050	meadow	$2,100 00	$2,100 00
5	.....	1,050	100 cleared	400 00	.....
			600 water	120 00	.....
			100 burnt	50 00	.....
			250 denuded	60 00	630 00
8	.....	1,050	320 water	.....	.....
			550 forest	2,200 00	.....
			180 lumbered	360 00	2,560 00

Wild or Forest Lands Belonging to the State.

Number of lot.	DESCRIPTION OF LAND.	Acres.		Value of land.	Total value.
	Benson Township.				
9	.....	160	burnt	$10 00	$40 00
14	.....	160	80 waste	20 00	
29	.....		80 lumbered	40 00	60 00
		160	denuded	20 00	20 00
	Totten & Crossfield's Purchase. *Township* 8. S. W. ¼.				
	S. W. cor.	2,500	100 cleared	.....	
			250 water	.....	
			500 meadow	1,000	
			1,000 lumbered	1,000	
			650 forest	1,300	3,300

Third. As wild or forest lands are the only State lands subject to assessment, the acreage thereof "cleared" or "water." should be designated, but such acreage should not be assessed.

Fourth. Your oath as assessors can not be made on the roll until after review day, or the third Tuesday of August; but such roll can be so progressed by the middle or latter part of July as to be virtually completed, a copy of which, showing your assessment of State lands subject to taxation, must, on or before August first in every year, be filed in this office, and another in the office of the Forest Commission. At the end of the said copy rolls to be filed in this office and the office of the Forest Commission, you should cause to be written the following form of oath, which should be sworn to by each assessor, or by a majority of the board, before a competent officer.

"We, the undersigned, assessors of the town of..... in the county of....., do severally depose and swear, that the preceding is a true copy of the assessment-roll of said town for 189 ; that we have set down in the foregoing assessment-roll all lands in said town that we have been informed belongs to the State; that we have designated, to the best of our information and belief, the character of each parcel of land assessed, whether belonging to the State or individuals; that the value of State lands has been determined from their character, and the value of lands of the same class and character assessed to individuals or as non-resident lands; and no fallows, or cleared or improved lands of any kind, belonging to the State, have been assessed, but that the only State lands assessed by us have been wild or forest lands."

.....

.....

.....

Assessors of the town of.....

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this....day of.....189

.....

.....

Respectfully yours.

EDWARD WEMPLE,
Comptroller.

The reports furnished by the assessors tallied fairly well with those sent in by the foresters, which in every case were based on personal examinations made while on the ground. Where discrepancies appeared a further examination was ordered.

The office of the county clerks in the various Adirondack counties were visited by an Inspector, who made a search of the land records on file there, and from the memoranda thus obtained, together with information gleaned from the tax-books in the Comptroller's office, the names of the owners of the *non-resident* lands were obtained, and a list of their names and lands compiled for future reference. In examining the county records notes were made of all recent transfers of land and the prices paid. The names of the owners of the *resident* lands appear on the assessment-rolls filed in our office.

It was noted with satisfaction that the details of the foresters' reports verified the shades of coloring and designated areas of virgin forest, hard-wood forest, and denuded land, as shown on the map published by the Special Commission of 1884.

This map was used in reproducing, on a smaller scale, the boundary lines of the proposed Park, and a copy of it accompanies this report. A much larger map, one showing all the surveys, township lines and their interior allotments, was necessarily used in laying out the exact boundaries, and it is now on file in our office.

Some information may be desired as to the reasons which prompted the selection of the particular lines used in laying down the boundaries of the proposed Park.

Having decided that it would be unsafe and inexpedient to recommend the purchase of the entire Adirondack forest, the question remained as to where, within its

interior, the lesser territory agreed upon should be located. After many long and earnest discussions the Commission decided unanimously that the location of the Park must include, as far as possible, the following districts, viz.:

The Hudson River watershed and its tributaries, so far as they lie within the forest boundaries indicated by the "red line" on the accompanying map:

The mountain region of the Adirondacks, including Mounts Marcy, Seward, Whiteface, Pitch Off, Camel's Hump, the Boreas Range, and the Blue Ridge:

The lake region, including the Racquette, Long Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, the Saranacs, Placid, the Tuppers, Cranberry, Smith's, Albany, Big Moose, the Fulton Chain, Bisby Lakes, State Reservoirs, Jock's, the Canadas, Piseco, Pleasant, and Indian Lakes.

On account of the large number of invalids who annually visit the Adirondacks for the restoration of their health, it was deemed of the greatest importance that the district in which the Sanitariums are located should also be included.

The interest of the immense number of summer visitors was also considered; and as more people visit the Lake Placid region than any other it was deemed necessary that the line should include this locality.

These points having been determined, it became apparent that the eastern boundary of the Park must coincide, for a long distance, with the eastern edge of the forest; that the mountain region forced the line eastward to the Schroon River, and to Keene Valley; that the interests of the summer visitors and invalids demanded that the northern boundary should include the towns of St. Armand and Harrietstown; while the protection of the Hudson held the line on the east and south well to the border of the wilderness.

These points having been fixed, the western boundary had to fall wherever the stipulated area would permit. In arranging the western line the only question was, how far will this area extend; how far will it reach? The zigzag direction of the lines of the western boundary was due to the fact that the township and lot lines in that region run northwest and southeast, or on "ten o'clock and four o'clock lines." A detour was also made to include the State Reservoirs at the Woodhull Lakes; and a small recess was considered advisable on the Bethune and Maxwell Tracts to exclude the village of Morehouseville. Since the publication of these boundaries it has been suggested, in a meeting of one of the legislative committees, that the northern line should be changed so as to include Township 18, Town of Brighton; and as there are good reasons for doing so — the State already owning a large share of this township — the line will be amended accordingly.

The records sent in by the various foresters indicate that the light green color used on the map of the Special Commission of 1884, designating the area of land from which the spruce or soft wood had been removed, has not spread as much as generally supposed; and that the corresponding encroachment of the lumbermen is not as extensive as feared.

As fast as the reports of the foresters on the various lots, and the assessment-rolls of the different towns were received at the office, they were examined, copied, and tabulated in proper form. The tabulations of these statistics involved a large amount of work, as will be readily seen from the synopses which are also submitted with this report.

In the course of the work the statements of the assessors were examined in connection with each separate lot or par-

cel of land throughout the entire Adirondack forest, which examination disclosed the fact that in one town in Essex county over 25,000 acres of timber land were omitted entirely from the assessment-roll, thereby entailing on the State lands in that town a heavier tax than they should be called upon to bear.

It was also discovered that here and there throughout the Preserve several State lots were assessed to individuals, evidently at their request, through some mistaken idea of theirs that they would thereby acquire a title to the land.

The work having been completed, the report called for by the concurrent resolution was submitted to your honorable body at the opening of the present session. As only a few copies were printed, and as there is a large and widespread demand for it, we embody it in our annual report.

This special report was as follows:

Shall a Park be Established in the Adirondack Wilderness?

REPORT OF THE FOREST COMMISSION.

To the Legislature:

The Governor of this State sent to the Legislature of 1890 the following communication:

STATE OF NEW YORK:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, *January* 20, 1890.

To the Legislature:

The portion of northern New York known as the "Adirondacks" has become a great summer resort for persons seeking pleasure or health, not only from our own State, but from other sections of the Union. It is rapidly becoming a nation's pleasure-ground and sanitarium.

The State now owns a large portion of this section, which has been placed under the control of a Forest Commission. The present statutes seem to contemplate retaining all the lands that come to the State from tax sales as a part of a vast park, without reference to quality, quantity, or locality; and many parcels thus reserved are small, and are not connected with the main body of State lands.

It seems to me that the limits within which lands are to be retained by the State for this purpose should be settled and defined, and should include the wilder portion of this region covering the mountains and lakes, at and around the headwaters of the several rivers that rise in that locality, including the Hudson river; and that all the lands outside of these limits should be subject to sale as other State lands are sold. If practicable, these lands could be exchanged for wild and forest lands within the limits prescribed.

Considerable complaint has been made that persons desiring to build summer camps or cottages upon lands belonging to the State have not been permitted to do so. I can see no reason why, under

suitable restrictions, small parcels should not be leased at a moderate rental for such purposes. Such occupants would have an interest in preserving the forests in all their beauty, and would be the best of firewardens and foresters, while the wilderness would thus afford a summer home to persons of moderate means, as well as to the wealthy.

The subject is worthy of the most careful consideration.

It is represented to me by those who are familiar with the situation and needs of that section, and in whose judgment I have confidence, that a State park, from fifty to seventy miles square, can be obtained by the State in that region at comparatively trifling expense, and that when obtained, if judiciously and sensibly managed, it will prove of inestimable value and benefit to the whole country.

A personal inspection on my part last summer of a portion of the Adirondack region, confirms, in my judgment, the desirability of some appropriate legislation upon the subject.

It is believed to be the true policy of the State to encourage, rather than retard, visitation to this delightful region, and a broader and more enlightened policy than that which has heretofore been followed should be pursued. Several reasons are apparent why it is expedient that some independent commission should investigate this matter and originate a scheme for the carrying out of the suggestions herein outlined, rather than the Forest Commission, whose powers are already limited by statute, and whose duties are confined to a mere preservation of the forests.

I think the Adirondack forests, instead of being an expense and burden to the State, are capable, under the liberal policy here suggested, of paying all the expenses of their preservation, as well as yielding a handsome revenue to the State.

I would, therefore, suggest the propriety of authorizing the appointment by the Governor of a commission, to be composed of three or five public-spirited and well-informed citizens, familiar with the Adirondack region and its needs, and having no adverse interests (who shall serve without compensation, except traveling and other necessary expenses), to investigate the whole subject, and to recommend to the Legislature a plan for the creation of a State park in the Adirondacks, and to fix and define the limits thereof, and for leasing small parcels thereof for summer camps, cottages and buildings, and for acquiring all the forest lands within its limits, and to make such other recommendations as the commission may deem proper.

DAVID B. HILL.

The communication was referred, by the Senate, to the committee on finance, who made the following report:

To the Senate:

In pursuance of a resolution of the Senate, adopted January 20, 1890, the committee on finance has had under consideration the message of the Governor, relating to the subject of establishing a State park in the Adirondack wilderness.

The committee understands the recommendations of the Governor contained in this message, to be briefly these:

First. That leases of small parcels of State land in the Adirondack region should be granted to persons desirous of establishing camps, or of building cottages.

Second. That a State park of from fifty to seventy miles square, in the wilder section of this region, in and about the headwaters of the rivers, should be laid out for the use of the people.

A corollary from the latter proposition, and one that is immediately obvious to all, is contained in the suggestion of the Governor, that if this park is established it would be good policy for the State to sell or exchange all outlying parcels of State land, and confine the holdings of the State to the park itself.

There can be no dissent from any of these propositions. The complaints of citizens mentioned by the Governor, that they have no right to establish camps or small homes upon the public domain of the State, within the counties of the forest preserve, and that they can not, under existing laws, obtain such rights, was brought to the attention of the Legislature in 1884 by the so-called Comptroller's commission, which was composed of several public-spirited and well-informed citizens, who deemed the complaints reasonable, and recommended by bill a system of leases of small parcels, for the purpose named. Their suggestion, however, was not heeded, and subsequently the present Forest Commission framed and presented to a former Legislature a bill to accomplish the object in question, which passed one branch of the Legislature, but was lost in the other, and, therefore, failed to become a law. During the present session of the Legislature, the same bill, or a similar one, has again been introduced, and it is to be hoped that, reinforced as it is by the Governor's message, it will receive favorable action. It can hardly be necessary to observe that a measure so reasonable in itself, and so salutary to the best interests of the State and its citizens, should be at once adopted. This subject, however, is not necessarily connected with the proposition to establish a forest park.

It is admitted that the creation of such a park would be of incalculable benefit to the State and to the whole country. The claims of the tourist and the summer resident for a great public reservation, where the worker, the traveler and the lover of nature, may find rest, recreation and recuperation, great as they are, sink into insignificance beside the acknowledged fact that the preservation of the Adirondack forest, which can only be accomplished by the liberal action of the State, promptly taken, is a sanitary necessity. Consideration for the invalid, who, according to eminent authority, finds here a refuge of unsurpassed value, and regard for the public health and protection of vast commercial and manufacturing industries depending upon the Adirondack forests for even and seasonable distribution of the rainfalls of that region, alike counsel action in this matter, immediate, liberal and comprehensive.

It may, however, be doubted whether the necessary territory could be procured at a "comparatively trifling expense." The method proposed, viz.: Of sending out three or five gentlemen in pursuance of the recommendation of the Governor, if it is intended that they shall have power to enter into negotiations, or to prospect for lands, is hardly one that commends itself as economic or desirable. If the property-owner becomes satisfied that the State means to buy in a particular locality and nowhere else, prices will rise to an exorbitant figure, and the million acres or more needed, will soon be beyond any price that the taxpayer will be willing to pay. If, on the contrary, no power beyond mere investigation and recommendation as to the feasibility of the project is to be given to the State commission, and such seems to be the meaning of the Governor in his message, there would not appear to be the same reason for creating a new commission that existed when the so-called Comptroller's commission of 1884 was created. The Comptroller's commission entered into an unknown region of inquiry, and after examining the condition of the forests and their needs, and the proper measures to be adopted for their preservation, perpetuation, and extension, reached the results which were embodied in certain bills, the principal one of which, creating the Forest Commission, became a law in nearly the same form in which it was prepared and presented. It would appear, therefore, that the necessity for any special commission to examine and report in regard to a matter of the kind in question, does not now exist, and that this work should be intrusted to the Forest Commission.

The Governor says that several reasons are apparent why an independent commission should investigate this matter, but the only reasons given are: First, that the Forest Commission is charged only

with the performance of the duty of preserving the forest, and the further reason that its powers are limited by statute. Beyond question they are limited by statute, but none of its granted powers are in any respect inconsistent with the performance of the duties outlined by the Governor in his message. It would seem to the committee that the task of examining localities where the proposed area bears so great a ratio of proportion to the entire wilderness, and reporting upon the practicability of the scheme, and of laying out of the boundaries of the park, fall naturally and properly within the scope of the duties of the Forest Commission, and do not in any way conflict with the charge imposed upon them of preserving the forests. It may be added that no new statutory powers are required to enable them to do this work. Further, it may be said that the result of creating a second commission and thus giving a dual character to the general work of conserving the interests of the State in relation to its forest lands, would seem to be an unwise policy. In the judgment of the committee, all of the work pertaining to the forest lands of the State, belongs properly to the commission already in existence, and to divide those duties would, in the opinion of the committee, be the reverse of helpful in respect to the end sought to be accomplished. If there are reasons why such duties could not be delegated to the Forest Commission, beyond those contained in the message of the Governor, it is the judgment of the committee that those reasons should be given to the Legislature. The committee knows of no reason why the Forest Commission could not perform the task referred to with as great if not greater efficiency than a new commission. The Forest Commission has demonstrated its ability and desire to meet all of the requirements of the authority conferred upon it. The first responsibility of the commission — the responsibility of stopping depredations upon the forest lands, or as the Governor defines it, "a mere preservation of the forests," has been met with all the effectiveness and vigor that existing laws permitted. Depredations upon forest lands have been very largely diminished under the administration of the Forest Commission, and if at the present time those lands are in any degree despoiled by the unlawful cutting of timber, it is because of the difficulty of convicting offenders in the localities where the cutting is done. Bills introduced at the request of the Forest Commission are now pending in the Legislature, looking to more efficient methods of enforcing the law against such offenders, and it is to be hoped that these bills will be approved by the Legislature and enacted into laws. Another of the responsibilities of the commission, the adoption of methods to prevent forest fires,

has received such measure of attention as its importance demanded. The committee is informed, by what it deems to be reliable authority, that the firewardens, acting under the direction of the Forest Commission, have minimized the disastrous consequences of forest fires. The destruction of the forests by fire has been a constant menace to forest preservation, and by many who have made forestry a study, fire is looked upon as the worst enemy the forests have to encounter. It is regarded with graver apprehension than the possibilities of spoliation from felling the trees of the forests for unlawful profit. Not only has the Forest Commission been effective in these respects, but its reports have been suggestive of intelligent and progressive action, and if its recommendations, especially in reference to acquiring lands by purchase, had been favorably considered by the Legislature of last winter, it is reasonable to suppose that the policy of ownership of a compact tract of land, as suggested in the Governor's message, for the purpose of a park, would by this time have become a settled one, and a commencement made in acquiring parcels of land by purchase at moderate prices. The feasibility of the plan of buying land from individual owners at reasonable rates being thus demonstrated, the present Legislature would be the more ready to continue and extend such a plan, by conferring further authority and by making new appropriations.

It should be stated, moreover, that the maps and records of the office of the Forest Commission, the surveys and leases of lands, the warden, inspectors, and foresters, furnish a body of men and a wealth of experience and material of great value in such an investigation. The work can be done more quietly and cheaply than in any other way or by any other agency, and instead of the expensive and possibly conflicting system of forest preservation and development, which the plan proposed by the Governor would involve, the committee recommend the passage of a resolution requiring the Forest Commission to report during the present session of the Legislature, if that be practicable, and if not practicable, then to report at the next session of the Legislature upon the matters contained in the message of the Governor, and particularly upon the feasibility of establishing a State park in the Adirondacks, with directions to report a plan for the creation thereof and to define its limits, if such definition shall seem to be advisable, and to report its probable cost, together with any other information pertaining to the general subject of State forest lands that may seem to the commission to be pertinent to their future care or extension.

The committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following concurrent resolution:

Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That the Forest Commission be, and hereby is, directed to take into consideration the message of the Governor, addressed to the Legislature, calling attention to the subject of establishing a State park in and about the headwaters of the rivers having their sources in the Adirondack wilderness, and after thoroughly investigating the possibilities of such an undertaking, to report to the Legislature its conclusion thereon and its recommendations as to the most effective methods to be employed to accomplish that end — either by bill or otherwise — together with any pertinent facts within the knowledge of the commission relating to the general subject of forest preservation or extension, and further to report the number of acres or square miles of land essential to fulfilling the requirements of a suitable reservation or park, and the probable cost thereof, and to report also in regard to the other subjects referred to in said message of the Governor.

GEORGE B. SLOAN.
CHARLES T. SAXTON.
J. S. FASSETT.

[Senators Erwin and Sheard absent on account of sickness.]

The concurrent resolution reported by the committee was passed by the Senate March 5, 1890, and by the Assembly April 4, 1890.

The attempt to preserve the forests of the Adirondack wilderness is not a new one. From early colonial times there have been various endeavors, both through legislation and voluntary effort, to accomplish this purpose. In 1719 the New York Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Arts and Manufactories appointed a committee "to consider the best modes of preserving and increasing the growth of wood and valuable timber," which committee recommended that the State should devote those lands not adapted to agricultural purposes to the cultivation of trees. Little or no practical result followed such recommendation, and, although much was said on the subject by men who foresaw, with regret, the disaster that would follow the destruction of the forest, no steps were taken until 1872, when a "commission of State parks" was appointed, whose duty it was to inquire into the expediency

of providing for having the State acquire title to the timbered regions lying within what are usually known as the Adirondack counties. This commission, composed of able men, with the late Governor Horatio Seymour at its head, made a report in 1873, in which they say:

"After a careful consideration of the projected forest park, with its practical bearing upon the interest of the people of the whole State, we are of opinion that the protection of a great portion of that forest from wanton destruction is absolutely and immediately required. We do not favor the creation of an expensive and exclusive park for mere purposes of recreation, but condemning such suggestions, recommend the simple preservation of the timber as a measure of political economy. The conclusion that the permanent preservation of a large portion of this forest is necessary, is based upon numerous considerations intimately connected with the great business interests of the State, conspicuous among which is an adequate supply of water for the use of the people of the State.

"It has been shown that the forests protect and preserve the springs and streams among them; and when we find individuals managing their property in a reckless and selfish manner, without regard to the vested rights of others, it becomes the duty of the State to interfere and to provide a remedy. Here, by ruthless destruction of the forest, thoughtless men are depriving the country of a water supply which has belonged to it from time immemorial, and the public interests demands legislative protection. The canal interests of the State are very great, and are already suffering from this wrong. The water supply of the Champlain canal is entirely obtained from the streams of this wilderness, and the Erie canal, from Rome to Albany, is almost entirely supplied from the same watershed. In the Hudson, near Troy and Albany, navigation at midsummer has become very difficult. The mill owners at Glens Falls and at other points find that their water supply is failing; and the farming lands throughout the State suffer from storms and droughts of increasing severity. It is of no consequence that, through ignorance of the natural law governing rain and rivers, men have hitherto permitted, without protest, the injustice which they felt, but the cause of which they did not understand. The State must apply the remedy, and to protect their interest preserve the forest. The great Adirondack forest has a powerful influence upon the general climatology of the State; upon the rainfall, winds and temperature, moderating storms and equalizing throughout the year the amount of moisture carried by the atmos-

phere, controlling, and in measure subduing, the powerful northerly winds, modifying their coldness and equalizing the temperature of the whole State."

The commissioners say, in concluding their report:

"There is no need for any expenditures, save, possibly, in the improvement of a few of the principal roads leading to the settlements. The forest is in itself a natural park, and it would be improper to think of inclosing and fencing it, for it should be a common unto the people of the State. The question before your commission is one of great importance to the State, and requires their further consideration. For the present we deem it advisable and recommend, that the wild lands now owned and held by the State be retained until this question is decided."

The recommendations of that commission were, unfortunately, not acted upon, and nothing was done in the matter until the passage of a law in 1883, forbidding further sales of State lands in the counties before referred to. In 1884 the Legislature appropriated $5,000 to be used by the Comptroller of the State in the employment of such experts as he might deem necessary to investigate and report a system of forest preservation. As a result of such investigation, a bill was passed in 1885, establishing the present Forest Commission, and forbidding the sale or leasing of State land in certain counties to be known as the forest preserve, and making sundry provisions for the protection of forests situated within those counties. This step was taken after many years of agitation upon the subject, and of much writing, talking and effort on the part of those whose acquaintance with the importance of the subject inspired them to insist upon the State's taking some action to prevent the forests from being destroyed, in order to avert the evils which would follow such destruction. At the time that the commission of State parks made its report there was a great lack of general intelligence on the subject of forest preservation, and the public, generally, did not see the necessity of legislative, or other action, looking to the object had in view.

The statements made by the "park commission" and the reasons urged in their report, together with the fast accumulating statistics on forestry and the results and developments from research on that subject, made in Europe, were subsequently often reiterated in amplified form, and year by year spread before the people in our public prints and through the reports of the various forestry organizations, until a larger intelligence and broader views on the subject at last obtained a permanent foothold.

Twelve years after the report of the park commission was made the Legislature passed the act, just referred to, looking to the protection and preservation of our forests. Though somewhat crude and incomplete, both in form and substance, the bill passed in 1885 was probably the best that could be obtained at that time. Among its provisions, were that the lands owned by the State within the counties named should be established as a preserve; that they should not be sold or leased; that a commission should be appointed having power to sue for tresspass and to collect penalties for timber illegally cut on those lands, and methods were also provided for the prevention and extinction of forest fires. These provisions were very good, so far as they went, and have had most beneficial results.

The commission authorized by that bill (chap. 283, Laws of 1885) was organized in September, 1885. Within the five years that have elapsed since it began its work there has been a great advance in general knowledge on the subject of forests and of their importance as factors in our industries and the health of the people. Everything relating to the subject has been so fully discussed in our public journals and from the platforms, that the eyes of the people have been opened, and they have learned that the destruction of their forests, that has been going on so rapidly in the years gone by, must be stopped if we wish to preserve the wealth and welfare of the State.

The proposition to establish a park in the Adirondack region is made in response to a public demand that the forests shall be preserved, and looks to the adoption of some plan more efficient than that now in vogue to accomplish the purpose. It does not appear that the name park is any better than that of preserve for accomplishing the objects required, but the name appeals to a popular sentiment and it seems to be taken for granted that the establishment of a park will be accompanied by fuller and more complete legislation having in view the preservation of our forests.

Since the passage of the resolution by the Legislature of last winter, and during its work of investigation, the Commission has been very much impressed by the character of the discussions of the subject that have been going on through our journals and other public channels. These discussions, as well as the the testimony that has been taken by the Commission, demonstrated beyond question that the establishment of an Adirondack park is urged, from all sections of the State, with a force that can not be ignored. In all that has been written and said on the subject there has not been, so far as the Commission has seen, one dissenting voice, nor one objection raised against the scheme, provided that it be feasible to carry it into effect.

Nor does this expression of opinion appear to be mere idle clamor, or inconsiderate talk, but a sincere, thoughtful, intelligent request for the preservation of our forests, based on a knowledge, perhaps not always scientific but certainly practical, of the worth of the forests and of the evils that would follow their destruction.

It would not be within the scope of this report to discuss the subject of forestry in detail, especially from a scientific point of view. There are certain facts so well established by long and careful experiment and scientific research that they must now be taken for granted. The various statistics collected all over Europe

(where forestry has long maintained a position as a science), and the results of both scientific and practical investigation has so often been laid before the public that a reiteration of them here would seem like a vain repetition and almost an offense to public intelligence. It is with the results of these experiments and investigations, only, that we have now to deal. The people now well understand that we must save our forests if we would save our timber, our water, our farms and our factories, as well as the health of our fast-increasing population.

At the outset of the investigation imposed upon it by the resolution passed by the Legislature of 1890, the Forest Commission found itself confronted by four main topics for its examination and decision. Many subordinate and co-ordinate questions afterward arose, as the investigation proceeded, but the chief and important questions to be answered were:

First. Is the establishment of a State park in the Adirondack wilderness feasible?

Second. If it be, what shall be the area of the park?

Third. What lands shall be embraced within the park?

Fourth. How shall the lands that ought to be included within the park, and not now owned by the State, be acquired?

These questions largely overlap and dovetail with each other, and it will be readily seen that they are topics on which there might be a wide range of opinion, and that to investigate them conscientiously and in a manner to spread before the Legislature practicable and reasonable recommendations, would require much work and consideration. The questions were fraught with perplexities and complications, and upon a superficial glance at the situation, the difficulties in the way of establishing the proposed park seemed insurmountable. The first question, that of feasibility, is a matter both of opinion and of fact — or of many facts — which must be carefully collated in order to reach any conclusion.

A better understanding of the nature of the work before the commission will be reached after a brief survey of the actual condition of affairs.

The region popularly known as the Adirondacks is one of undefined extent, which is diversely estimated at widely differing areas. In years long gone by the wild lands of the Adirondacks have been stated to cover 12,000 square miles. Doubtless this was an overestimate, and included lands not properly belonging to the Adirondack tract, but however that may be, large inroads have certainly been made upon the original area before the "advance of civilization." Villages, settlements of various kinds, farms and clearings have been established all around its borders, and have made large encroachments upon the original acreage. Taking the most reliable data that can be obtained, the gross area of the Adirondack wilderness proper is shown now to be about 5,600 square miles, or 3,600,000 acres. This includes the area of water (lakes, ponds and rivers), overflowed lands, clearings, farms and some villages, or settlements. It also includes many outlying and detached parcels of land, which, though they may be wild lands, are not, on account of their location, suitable for inclosure within the limits of a park. Of this estimated gross area (3,600,000 acres) the State has, according to the latest returns from the office of the Comptroller, acquired title, under sundry tax sales, in the counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Herkimer, Lewis, St. Lawrence and Warren (the only counties embracing lands suitable for inclosure within the limits of the contemplated park) to a total area, only, of 765,036 acres, inclusive of water and flowed lands. This area is by no means a compact tract, but lies in widely separated parcels, varying in extent from one-quarter of an acre to 70,000 acres, interspersed among tracks held by individuals and corporations (mostly lumber men and paper manufacturers), an unknown number of clubs, or other

associations and persons who have established private preserves and parks in the woods for purposes of pleasure and recreation, and of hotel sites. It goes without saying, that a park could not be erected from such scattered tracts. There must be some scheme adopted by which an area could be consolidated sufficiently large to render the establishment of a park expedient. Many of the State holdings, too, come within the areas already noticed as lying too distant and too much separated from the main body of the wilderness that it is deemed necessary to preserve, to be available for park purposes. How to consolidate the lands necessary to form a park became a serious question. Only two methods have ever been suggested. One that the State should condemn and take the land necessary to form the park by the exercise of its right of eminent domain; the other that the State should acquire the land by purchase. The first method, after consideration, was looked upon by the commission as of doubtful policy and at present as impracticable. It was evident that to urge a plan for the condemnation of private lands would arouse much hostility and doubtless defeat the entire park scheme. The other plan, that for purchase, could easily be carried out, provided, that the present owners of the lands were willing to sell them and, provided, also, if the lands could be bought, that the State would provide the necessary purchase-money—two rather important provisos. Some of these lands were for sale, others, it was understood, were not in the market, or were held at exceedingly high prices. The sum required for the purchase of park lands, as fixed by the guessers was then, of course, merely a matter of conjecture, as no definite estimate of their value could at once be obtained.

On consultation with prominent, public representative men a great many conflicting opinions were obtained, most of which were favorable to the erection of a park, but many of which were not suggestive with regard to develop-

ing a practicable working plan for its erection. Some went so far as to say that the State could afford to spend $15,000,000, as an investment in establishing the park, and had no doubt that such an appropriation would willingly be made by the Legislature, while others still, as emphatically expressed their opinion that no Legislature would appropriate even $1,000,000 to carry out the project.

Public opinion, so far as it could be ascertained, has been from the first as a whole, strongly in favor of the park. Objections to it have come from only two classes of people, and these were early anticipated by the commission. These objections have not been strongly nor even definitely expressed, but it has been well understood that they existed, and that unless fairly met and overcome, the plan to establish the park would fail. The two classes of possible opponents to the park plan were, first, the clubs and various associations and individuals who had purchased land in the Adirondacks (in many instances in large tracts) and were holding them for pleasurable purposes — for the sake of fishing, hunting, recreation, health and summer resorts — and in some cases for speculative purposes, and as adjuncts to the hotels. These various holdings, we will classify, for the sake of brevity, as private reserves. Since the agitation of the park scheme began the number of these private reserves has rapidly increased. The seekers after pleasure in the woods, fearing that the State would, by acquiring title to all the Adirondack lands, exclude them from private ownership, have taken the opportunity, while there was yet time, to purchase many desirable localities throughout the forests and to establish private reserves, notifying the public by signs, posters and printed notices, not to trespass thereon. None are yet actually inclosed, but it is proposed in some instances, to inclose them. Sportsmen, in most cases, were not allowed to fish the waters, nor to pursue game on land belonging to these reserves. Unques-

tionably the reserve proprietors had the legal right to do this, but the public protested. To be forbidden to shoot and hunt and fish, and to roam at will through all the realm of the Adirondacks, was indeed a new and surprising thing. A king had arisen that did not know Joseph. To establish a State park that should be dotted with private reserves exercising the right to forbid the public to enter "under penalty of the law," and perhaps inclosed by some sort of fence was simply out of the question. It could not be considered. Nor could the lands of the private reserves be bought — they were not for sale, or, in a few instances they were offered for sale, the price named was too great to be accepted. The owners, naturally, did not wish to be disturbed in their possession They were chiefly men of means, as the phrase goes, who had purchased their land for specific purposes to gratify their tastes and had, in some instances, expended a good deal of money thereon, and they would be loath to relinquish what they so much prized. At this juncture, and after sundry interviews with gentlemen connected with the private reserves, your Commission invited representatives of all private interests throughout the Adirondack region (including lumber men, club men, paper manufacturers and all land owners and others interested in the park project) to present their opinions to the Commission and to informally discuss the entire subject in all its bearings. During the discussions that followed the fact was elicited that the owners of private reserves were unanimously in favor of the park, provided that certain privileges were conceded to them — a point to be treated hereafter. The opinions held generally by the owners of private reserves were summed up by a prominent representative in saying:

"It does not appear to me that there is any good reason why private clubs or associations having in view precisely the same objects which the State has in founding this park, should be in any way interfered with so long as they assist in preserving the fish and game, and cut

lumber only in such way as to preserve the forests. Should any club or organization at any time undertake to clear the land by wholesale, for making charcoal or for any purpose other than a small, necessary clearing for cultivation, then the State might, with propriety, step in and prevent their so doing."

It was also represented to your Commission that, if the park should be extended around the private reserves, present regulations forbidding trespassing would be abolished.

A well-known and leading representative of the lumber interests, who had made the subject of forestry and timber supply and consumption a matter of study both in this country and in Europe, said to your Commission:

"It seems to me there is a practical side to this subject that should have some consideration. I have tried this summer to make a sufficient study of the way they have been managing forests in general. I have studied the German system, and have become very much interested in it. If it is possible to raise the money there is no question but what it would be the better way if the State could buy the lands outright and own them, but it is a great question whether the sum of money required for this could be raised at once, and my hope is that some plan will be devised by which the land can be bought at a low price, say at about three dollars an acre, and allow the spruce to be taken out down to twelve or fourteen inches. If that was done the State would acquire the lands at a comparatively low price. The spruce below the twelve-inch limit in a few years would grow up so that a second cutting could be done, and within fifteen or twenty-five years I think the whole land purchased by the State could be paid for with interest and cost the State nothing. The German forests that I have visited, paid last year some six or seven million dollars to the German government. I see no reason why our lands can not be treated in the same way. The trouble with us is, we are always afraid of planning out for anything seventy-five years ahead. If you went to the Legislature and said you wanted to spend several millions of dollars, and political questions came up, you would kill the whole thing. What I am afraid of is, that the railways are bound to come in. The land is not owned by the State. Suppose you own the land, you are able to prevent any roads going through. It might be that, if they went through, they would increase the value of your land. If the land is not owned by the State, the railroad can not be stopped. There is no question but that railroading does hurt the Adirondacks.

The only advantage of their going through is, that it would bring the whole of the Adirondacks closer together. This would be for the advantage of the rich and the poor alike. It would give the poor clerks and poor people an opportunity to go up there and live at low rates. As it is now, they have got to have guides and go to a large expense. My hope is that something will be done in the way of buying the land at low prices. There are 25,000 people in the Adirondacks who are depending for their living upon the different operations in lumber and who are in favor of this park, and will work in the interest of this scheme, if they think they will not lose their livelihood."

The American Forestry Association was represented at one conference by the chairman of its executive committee. This association, as is well known, is composed of a large number of gentlemen who are much interested in the preservation of the forests and have devoted much time to a study of the subject. Its representative said to the Forest Commission:

"It seems to me that this question involves two things, and they are, 'What is necessary,' and 'What is practicable.' What is necessary, I suppose, is to preserve all that portion of the forest that is shown on the watershed. The extent of that you gentlemen know much better than I do. It certainly must be very much greater than a million acres; I should imagine it to be between two or three million acres. In our minds it is entirely essential that it should be preserved in some way. If the State is ready to pay the amount of money which would be necessary to purchase the whole of it and keep it all within the control of the State, it would undoubtedly be better to do that. In my judgment it will be better, rather than to lose any portion, that an arrangement be entered into by which the State can co-operate with the private clubs and large holders (if they are willing to bring themselves within the same rule which the State would establish for its own lands), and to get their assistance in the establishment of the park. If the State can buy the lands which connect these holdings, and the whole can be brought under the same system of absolutely preventing the cutting of any timber, except, perhaps, in certain districts, and bringing the remainder of the land under that system, I think by some system of adjustment, by co-operation between the Forestry Commission and the holders of large tracts, private holders, or clubs, it would be found possible to get the support of those private holders for a movement which would make a larger park than could be done through the action of the State

alone. As to private reserves, I would advocate the adoption of some practicable system. If the State can purchase their lands — if it has the means, and can give the people of the State sufficient of this territory — I should think by all means it should purchase them. I should also say the reserves might be allowed to remain, provided they came directly under the general supervision of the forestry control."

On the whole, the results of conferences with owners of private reserves were very hopeful, and the anticipated opposition from that source diminished as we neared it, until it appeared that instead of opposition, we might find co-operation on their part, if the interests of the private reserves were considered and judiciously treated.

The other class, before alluded to, from whom opposition might come, includes the individuals and companies who own lands which supply timber for the lumber market and for paper manufacture — by all means the most formidable class of antagonists.

The State holdings are interspersed among, and bounded on every side by, immense tracts held by timber dealers and paper makers, and in many instances the State is tenant in common with them, holding undivided shares of a considerable acreage. The interest that this class has in the Adirondack lands is not of a sentimental, pleasure-seeking, nor sanitary character. It is merely a matter of business and of money.

It is not consistent with the theories of this age, nor, perhaps, of any age, that the timber dealer and the paper maker engaged in a profitable business, should give up, voluntarily, their private benefits for a public good. They have paid money for their lands, for the sake of the growing timber that covers them; they have built saw-mills and pulp-mills and dams and other structures, at a great expenditure of money, and they claim that in the course of ordinary and fair business they are entitled to a fair percentage on their investments. It can not be denied that, from a business point of view, the claim is a perfectly fair and reasonable

one. The moral precept is, that "a laborer is worthy of his hire," and the business precept of the civilized world is that a fair investment in honorable business is entitled to a fair monetary return. The public by this time is pretty well acquainted with the charges that have been brought against lumber men. They have been well abused, and it is not a part of our business to defend them. But it is fair to say that there is a difference in lumber men, and that a wholesale denunciation of their vocation is hardly just. A discrimination should be made. While many acres of forest land have been stripped and burned over and ruined by the unwise and unbusiness-like practices of some; others have learned how to conduct their business on methods taught by forestry and which are found to be better for the lumber men, even from a selfish point of view, as they at once furnish them with timber for the market and provide for future supplies. But, aside from this question, no one will venture to deny that dealing in timber is recognized by the world as a perfectly legitimate and honorable business—as much so as any of those which employ the capital and energies of the business world.

To say that the right of lumber men to pursue a lawful and respectable calling and to exercise, as to their lands and their mills, the same rights that are accorded by law and by universal consent to other men engaged in other pursuits is recognized by the world and can not be questioned, is simply to utter a truism. How much harm soever the mischievous methods of lumber men in the past have inflicted upon the people of the State, the people could not be persuaded to retaliate by inflicting injuries upon the lumber men; and no scheme for acquiring forest lands for the park, involving the dispossession of the lumber men from their legitimate privileges, or impairing their rights, would be tolerated. It is believed that the arbitrary exercise of its power by the State

in taking lands for the park under the right of eminent domain might have this effect, and your Commission do not recommend the acquisition of park lands by that method.

It became evident, during the inquiries of the Commission, that there must be devised some system of adjustment and co-operation, some *modus vivendi*, between the State on the one hand, and the persons owning a private reserve and lumber lands on the other—a system under which the park could be established, leaving, at the same time, the rights and privileges of all undisturbed.

As to the private reserves, it has been already hinted that your Commission found that a plan of such co-operation was quite possible. The claims made on behalf of the private reserves is that, while the aims and purports had in establishing them may differ from those had in establishing the State park, they are, practically, accomplishing the precise object sought, as to lands included in them, by the establishment of the park, viz., the preservation of the forests, and consequently of the sources of our streams. With one or two exceptions, timber is not allowed to be cut within the reserves, fire is carefully guarded against, and the most efficient means employed against its origin and spread, and no acts of trespass nor depredation allowed. Rules similar to those established by the Forest Commission for the government of the forest preserve are posted, usually, throughout the lands of these reserves, and every means employed for their protection. It is assumed that the private interests of the owners would secure a more efficient administration of these lands than would be likely in the case of public lands. On this point, the preservation of the forests, it is claimed, that the purposes of the park and the private reserves are in harmony. Further investigations and consultations with the owners of private reserves have also led your Commission to the conclusion that the chief objectionable feature of the reserves, viz., their exclusion

of the public from the private reserve lands, can be, by negotiation and mutual concession, removed. It does not seem to be essential to the full success of the park scheme that the State should, immediately, acquire the lands included in the private reserves. It is of less consequence who shall preserve the forests, than that they should be preserved. The real purpose can be accomplished by coming to an agreement with the owners of the reserves that their lands shall be managed under the same system and subject to the same rules that govern the park, under a concession on the part of the State that the title of the reserves shall remain, for the time, in the present owners, to be enjoyed by them as now, as an offset to a concession on their part that the public shall have access to their lands, and that if they are ever offered for sale, the State shall have the refusal to purchase — an agreement which your Commission feels sure can be reached.

Having put aside the plan of acquiring land for the park by condemnation, the only method left for the State to acquire the private reserve lands is by purchase — a method that has two great impediments, one, the high price at which those lands are held; the other, that they are not now for sale. If it be delegated to this Commission, or to any other power appointed by the State to establish the park, to make a satisfactory arrangement with the owners of the private reserves, such as we have briefly stated, and which shall at once permit the park to be formed and the private reserve owners left undisturbed in the enjoyment of rational privileges, so long as they act in accord with the State, we believe that thus all difficulties with them can be overcome and that the ultimate purposes of the park can be fully accomplished at a largely diminished cost.

As to the lands held by the lumber men, it is essential that much of that area should be eventually owned by the State. Not that it is necessary to buy it all at once, and in large tracts,

even supposing that it were offered for sale, but there should be a method inaugurated, having for its object the gradual acquisition of lands for the park, as opportunities arise. Nobody imagines that this commission, or any other representative of the State, can call an Adirondack park into existence by the touch of a wand. Its formation must necessarily be progressive and the acquisition of lands gradual. Timbered lands are valued now at high prices, as compared with those which ruled a few years ago, and the owners are unwilling to part with them unless compensation is made to them for their mills, the value of which depends entirely on the timber cut from the Adirondack forests. No Legislature would feel authorized to make appropriations sufficiently large to meet the demands. How, then, shall the State get possession of these lands? It will be remembered that the present State holdings all came from tax sales, but it can hardly be expected that the State can acquire a much greater area in that way; the land is becoming too valuable, it is too eagerly sought for, the owners are looking too closely after their taxes, and eager bidders are too ready to pay more than the tax valuation to permit, in future, very much forest land to pass into the possession of the State through tax sales.

A solution of the difficulty is suggested in the plan, incompletely outlined, in chapter 475, Laws of 1887, attempting to provide for having the State acquire lands for forest purposes through the exchange of lands, or timber on land, owned by the State, and not suitable for the purposes of a park, or forest preserve, for land that is desirable for forest preservation. We refer here to what has already been said, that many parcels of land, some of them fairly well covered with timber, lie scattered about in small tracts so far from the main body of the Adirondack lands as to be unavailable for park purposes. These lands can be exchanged, on a fair business basis, for lands within the proposed park area, and now owned by individuals, under the conditions embraced in the legislation herewith recommended

by this commission. Still further, it is proposed that the State acquire title to land now owned by lumber men within the proposed park area, under condition that the "soft wood," so-called (thereby meaning spruce, hemlock, pine and tamarack), may be cut and taken out, within a specified time, and that no tree shall be cut, less than twelve inches in diameter, at a height of from three to ten feet from the ground, and under such other conditions and regulations as the Forest Commission, or such other authority as shall have control of the park, may, from time to time, to establish. The mature timber now standing on land owned by the State might also be exchanged, under conditions and regulations of a like sort, to be established and enforced by the proper authority, for lands desirable to be inclosed within the State park. In this way the land on which such growing timber stands could be retained by the State, and new lands acquired, which, in a few years, in the natural course of nature, will be recovered by a new forest growth.

Under such a plan it is found that the State may gradually acquire large areas of land at low prices, and so much of the land needed for a park can be obtained by these methods that comparatively small appropriations will be required from the State treasury.

Your Commission is fully appraised of the prejudice that exists in many quarters against felling trees of any sort, and under any circumstances, in the Adirondack forest. Considering the manner in which trees have been heretofore cut, and the devastation that has been wrought by crude and thoughtless methods, this prejudice is not surprising; nevertheless it is a prejudice. "Woodman spare that tree," is poetical, but it is not business-like when we talk of forests. No scheme of forestry is complete that does not contemplate the preservation and cultivation of timber for the sake of wood to be used for merchantable purposes; and the merest tyro in the school of forestry knows that mature trees for timber pur-

poses can be cut to the pecuniary advantage of the owner, and still leave the forests intact, so far as regards all that is included in scientific forestry which has regard to our water supply for industrial and agricultural purposes, to our future supply of timber, and to sanitary ends. Unquestionably it would be far better if the State could own the land, out and out, from the beginning, but in view of the cost and difficulty involved in obtaining it, the methods herein suggested appear to be the only practicable way of establishing the park, and these, in the opinion of your Commission, are reasonable and feasible.

A misunderstanding has prevailed to some extent with regard to the attitude of forestry toward the lumber interests of private owners. It is, however, generally understood, now, that the true interests of the lumber men are not incompatible with forest preservation, and it has been declared to be one of the objects of the forestry movement in this country "to harmonize the interests of the lumber man and the forester, and to devise for the lumbering interest such protection as is not given at the cost of the forests." Forestry is not opposed to having trees cut down in the proper way. They must be cut to supply the world with timber. They furnish the material for shelter to mankind, and contribute to render the houses of men comfortable and beautiful by providing fuel and decorations. It is needless to point out here the manifold purposes for which wood is needed, and how largely it enters into our industries and arts, contributes to our convenience and pleasure, and becomes a necessity of our daily lives. Civilization could hardly exist without it. It is from trees, and from trees only, that our needs for wood are supplied through the timber dealer and the lumber man. It is not the exercise of their vocation, but their frequent abuse of it, that calls for criticism — a distinction that has not always been made by the critics. Estimates show that 30,000,000,000

feet are required annually in this country for building and manufacturing purposes alone, leaving the fuel question out of consideration. It is the unwise, improvident, stupid method, or want of method, by which the cutting has heretofore too often been done, that is deplored. Under the old practice the forests have rapidly disappeared, and, if it continues, in a few years none will be left. The lumber man will have ruined his own business, as there will be no forests to furnish him with his stock in trade. It is the purpose of forestry to point out to the lumber man the true methods of exercising his own profession, which will provide him material for the future as well as the present, by maintaining permanent forests through a succession of crops. The lands acquired for the park can be, doubtless, brought under a system of good forestry management, and permanent forests maintained thereon. Your Commission believes it to be good policy for the State in future to acquire lumbered and even denuded lands for park purposes, since these lands can be obtained at a small cost, and it is a well-established fact that, if a tract of cleared, or even cultivated land is for any considerable length of time abandoned and kept free from destructive agencies, the forest reasserts itself, and the soil is soon covered with an arborescent growth. The phrase "lumbered land" is a somewhat misleading one. It does not imply that such land is cleared, devastated, or even stripped of timber. The term is used, locally, to describe lands from which the "soft wood" (spruce, hemlock, pine and tamarack — one or all) has been taken, leaving the hard wood (birch, cherry, maple, beech, etc.) standing. Generally there is so much of this hard wood left on a "lumbered" tract that an inexperienced eye glancing over it would scarcely detect the work of the axe. The woodmen expect to see such land covered with spruce again, large enough to be marketable, in about fifteen years. Even the denuded forest lands to which we refer are usually sufficiently well covered

with a light growth of poplar and shrubs of various kinds to play a serviceable part in the purposes of forestry, and they will largely, if preserved from fire, be reclaimed by the forest.

The questions as to the area of the park and the lands that ought to be embraced within its limits have received much consideration, and as in the case of other questions, a decided difference of opinion has been found to exist upon them. The suggestion of the Governor in his message of January last is that the area of the park should be "from fifty to seventy miles square." The smaller area mentioned would contain 2,500 square miles, or 1,600,000 acres, and the larger area 4,900 square miles, or 3,136,000 acres. The minimum area for a park that has been suggested to your Commission is 1,600 square miles, or about 1,000,0000 acres, while most have urged larger areas, ranging from 2,500,000 to 4,000,000 acres. As to the lands that should be included within the park, the Governor's suggestion is that they should embrace "the wildest portions of this region covering the mountain and lakes, at and around the headwaters of the several rivers that rise in that locality, including the Hudson river." This would include an area, at least, of 2,250,000 acres.

The actual size of the park must depend, ultimately, upon the liberality of the Legislature in providing ways and means for its establishment, and this in turn will largely depend upon public opinion. The objects to be gained by establishing the park are stated by its various advocates in varying language, although perhaps agreeing in substance. One of the purposes is alleged in general terms to be "the preservation of the forests." This phrase allows different interpretations and means different things to different people — to one the entire wilderness, to another only portions of it. The benefits derivative from forest preservation are stated as the maintenance of our timber supplies, the conservation of the sources of our rivers by the protection of watersheds, the protection and preservation of fish and game, and the founding of a permanent public resort for those seeking pleasure and rest,

and which shall also be a sanitarium for invalids. It is not easy to decide with what minimum acreage a park can be made that shall accomplish all these purposes. A park of the larger areas already named would certainly do so — one of the smallest area named might possibly do it. The decision of the question seemed likely, at first, to turn upon the probable cost involved in the undertaking. But if Governor Hill be right when he says in his message: "I think the Adirondack forests, instead of being an expense and burden to the State, are capable, under the liberal policy here suggested, of paying all the expenses of their preservation, as well as of yielding a handsome revenue to the State," then the question of expense at the outset becomes one of minor significance and can have little bearing upon the determination of the size of the park. Very good arguments are urged to show that the Governor is right in thinking that the State can derive a revenue from its forests. If such lands are profitable to individuals why not also to the State? It is well known that many of the European governments find their forest lands to be sources of large revenue. It has been said that the difficulty in the way of our doing this is that we have nobody of sufficient knowledge of forestry to manage our State forests. Doubtless this has been true but it is hardly so now. Knowledge on this subject has rapidly increased within a few years. Many of our lumber men have been in Europe to study the subject for themselves and are practically working now, in their own forests, on scientific principles. Many of our young men, looking about for a profession, have been and still are studying forestry in the academies of Germany and France, and their number will rapidly increase as a demand for this knowledge increases. There are already among our people a goodly number of educated, practical foresters, well versed in the methods that they have learned in Europe. There can be little difficulty apprehended in obtaining the right men for this work. The demand will create the supply.

The finance committee in their report to the Senate upon the Governor's message say that:

"It is admitted that the creation of such a park would be of incalculable benefit to the State and to the whole country. The claims of the tourist and the summer resident for a great public reservation, where the worker, the traveler and the lover of nature may find rest, recreation and recuperation, great as they are, sink into insignificance beside the acknowledged fact that the preservation of the Adirondack forest, which can only be accomplished by the liberal action of the State, promptly taken, is a sanitary necessity. Consideration for the invalid who, according to eminent authority, finds here a refuge of unsurpassed value, and regard for the public health and protection to vast commercial and manufacturing industries depending upon the Adirondack forests for even and seasonable distribution of the rainfalls of that region, alike counsel action in this matter, immediate, liberal and comprehensive."

It is evident, that a park of the smallest area, before named (1,000,000 acres) would not be sufficient to meet the essentials specified by the committee, particularly "the preservation of the Adirondack forest" and "the protection of the vast commercial and manufacturing interests depending upon" them, nor would so small a park be a sufficient factor in the distribution of the rainfall of the Adirondack region, nor in climatic and sanitary effects — points which are wisely urged by the committee. And, further, a park of that limitation would be insufficient to "include the wilder portions of the Adirondack region covering the mountains and lakes at and around the headwaters of the several rivers that rise in that locality" as urged by the Governor in his park message.

Again, it is proposed by both the Governor and the finance committee that, in case the park be established, all the State lands outside the park limits should be sold, and that State holdings should be confined to the park itself. This means, of course, an abandonment of the forest preserve and of the whole system of forest preservation as established by the Laws of 1885. If the present system is to be abandoned,

and if the park be intended to supplant the preserve, it seems to this Commission, indispensable, that the park should embrace a much wider area than 1,000,000 acres. The proposition to abandon the forest preserve system could only have been made, it would seem, on the supposition that the park shall be practically coextensive with the Adirondack forest area, proper, and that the suggested sale of State lands only referred to those outlying and detached parcels of land, to which we have before referred, as not belonging properly to the forests and which, from their separated situation, were not suitable for park purposes. The Forest Commission, however, does not deem it good policy, at present, to abandon the system of forest preservation and protection provided for by the Laws of 1885. That system is found to have worked well and to have accomplished good and substantial results. In our opinion, it should be continued, whatever area may be eventually determined for the park.

Considering the attitude that the people have assumed in asking for the establishment of a park in the Adirondacks no lengthy argument is required in favor of the proposition. The science of forestry, with all that it involves, is to the American a comparatively new theme, but to the European all the causes which have led up to the development of the science—the harm, the suffering, the penury that have followed in the wake of forest destruction and the costly means that have been employed to arrest these evils by the re-establishment of forest—all this is an old story. All the facts concerning the devastation caused by destructive floods and spasmodic torrents, to be followed by equally destructive droughts, are well known and have become matters of history. It has been demonstrated that the regions where these phenomena have appeared (freshets and droughts in turn) were those where the forest have been stripped off and, in the ratio to areas of destroyed

forests, the floods were heaviest, and the droughts most severe. There is no escape from the logical lessons that the facts teach. There would seem to be abundant proof that the clearing of forests tends, at certain periods, to diminish the flow of springs and the humidity of the soil, resulting in droughts, and at other periods to create torrents and floods. A glance at these facts is sufficient to show the important bearing that forest preservation has upon agriculture. If the freshets of the early spring are destructive, the droughts of summer are more so. Without water there is no fertility — without forests there is no water. To quote the sententious saying of a French author: "The woods hold the water; the water makes the meadows; the meadows the flocks; the flocks the manure; and the manure the grain." Nothing seems to be a better settled fact than that the forests feed the springs which, in turn, feed the farms.

With reference to the bearing of forest preservation on the economic question, we cite the testimony of a well-known New York manufacturing house. They write to this Commission that:

"The prosperity of some of the most valuable industries of the State depends in a large degree upon a proper conservation of its woodlands. In all the northern States, with the exception, perhaps, of Maine, the destruction of the woods has become a serious item in, or rather a tax on, the cost of goods made there, and that at a time when the profit, if any at all, has been reduced to a minimum. This has been having, and is now having its influence upon the cost of all goods manufactured in that section of our country. So irregular and uncertain has become the supply of water to run the machinery of the mills situated upon many of the streams, that steam is becoming an almost universal substitute for water to secure a constant and regular motive power. The cost of coal and the various expenses attending upon its use, amount in the aggregate, each year, to hundreds of thousands of dollars."

That forests exert a powerful climatic and meteorologic influence, can not be denied. Dr. J. M. Anders, of Philadelphia, in his recent book, "House Plants as Sanitary Agents" (an excellent authority), says that:

"The almost universal experience has been that wherever, in past time, forests have been cleared away, the effect has been most

lamentable, the smaller streams drying up, followed by infertility of soil, insalubrity of climate and, sometimes, utter desolation." "To show," he adds, "that streams and rivulets owe their origin and permanence to woodlands they have reappeared after reforesting the country which had been cleared."

The sanitary value of our forests can not be overestimated. In addition to their furnishing a summer resort for the overcrowded population of our towns and cities, a place where rest, recuperation and vigor may be gained by our highly nervous and overworked people, the healthful and purifying influence of coniferous forests has been thoroughly established. The belief that the atmosphere of evergreen forests has a curative effect upon persons suffering from pulmonary phthisis is a very old one. The old Romans sent patients with ulcerated lungs to Libra, where, by breathing the balsamic emanations of the pines, with which the country abounded, they are said to have lived many years freed from their complaints.

The testimony, based on personal, careful and scientific investigation of such men as Dr. E. L. Trudeau, of Saranac, can not be set aside. Himself an invalid, restored to health by forest life, he has devoted himself to the question of environment, in its relation to tuberculosis, and by experiment on living animals has demonstrated the value of the terebinthine forests of the Adirondack region as a factor in warding off pulmonary diseases. He says that:

"Twenty-five per cent of the patients sent to the Adirondacks suffering from incipient consumption come back cured, a proportion only surpassed by the State of Colorado. As a sanitarium for the State and city of New York alone, the value of this region is inestimable, and many professional men will be at a loss where to send their suffering patients who are unable to pay the expenses of a trip to Colorado or California, unless some steps be immediately taken to save to the State this heritage that should be preserved for the people."

Dr. Alfred L. Loomis, of New York (an eminent authority), has also given valuable scientific testimony to the value of evergreen forests as a therapeutic agent in lung affections. He writes:

"Having long since been convinced by my observations that evergreen forests have a powerful purifying effect upon the surrounding atmosphere and that it is rendered antiseptic by the chemical combinations which are constantly going on in them, I invite attention to some conditions which may explain their therapeutic power. Such ambiguous terms as 'balsamic influence,' 'health-giving emanations' and 'aromanized atmosphere' must be regarded as empty phrases, and meaningless as scientific explanations. The clinical evidence, however, of the beneficial effects of pine forests on phthisical subjects is unquestionable. The changes attributable to the persistent inhalation of air impregnated with the emanations of evergreen forests are such as to indicate that the atmosphere is not only aseptic but antiseptic, made antiseptic by some element which is not alone fatal to germ life, but at the same time is stimulant and tonic to normal physiological processes within the lungs. We are led to the conclusion that this antiseptic element of evergreen forests, an element which is not found elsewhere, is the product of the atmospheric oxidization of turpentine. It is evident that the local and constitutional effects of turpentine are those of a powerful germicide, as well as stimulant. Its presence in the atmosphere of the pine forests can not be questioned. Again, ozone is said to be present in excess in the air of evergreen forests, and the beneficial effects of such an air have been ascribed to this substance alone. But it seems evident that there is a close relation between an excess of ozone in the atmosphere and turpentine exhalation.

"Recent developments in the treatment of phthisis by gaseous injections, if they are found beneficial, are apparently due to the arrest of septic poisoning, and not to the destruction of the tubercle bacilli. It is my belief that the atmosphere of evergreen forests acts in a similar manner, and facts seem to prove that the antiseptic agent which so successfully arrests putrefactive processes, and septic poisoning, is the peroxide of hydrogen, formed by the atmospheric exudation of turpentine vapors. It is stated that wherever the pine, with its constant exhalation of turpentine vapor and its never failing foliage, can be distributed in a proper proportion to the population, the atmosphere can be kept not only aseptic, but antiseptic by nature's own processes, independent of other influences, than a certain amount of sunshine and moisture. It is not possible for every one to take his weak lungs to an aseptic air, but it is possible to render the air of most localities antiseptic. I would, therefore, impress on the public the importance of preserving our evergreen forests, and of cultivating about our homes evergreen trees."

The practical question for the consideration of the people of New York is "How can our forests be saved?" and their duty is,

undoubtedly, to find an immediate answer to the question. Whatever is done must be done quickly. The ax and the sawmill are busy (in too many instances recklessly busy), and locomotives are shrieking and puffing where, until a short time ago, the silence was only broken by nature's voices. Waste and ruin in the forests must be stopped or soon there will be no forests to preserve or from which to form a park.

A writer in a recent number of a prominent German magazine, speaking for Italy, says:

"The improvidence of five generations has changed the climate and compromised the salubrity of the country. The highlands having been denuded of trees, the flow of water has ceased to be regular. Waste lands of an immense extent, which formerly yielded abundant harvests, are now subject to alternating periods of inundation and drought and consequently are poisoning the atmosphere with the germs of malaria."

If further testimony were needed let us get it from the Hon. Carl Schurz, who is, as everybody knows, an authority on the subject. He writes:

"The more study and thought I have given to this matter, the firmer has become my conviction that the destruction of the forests of this country will be the murder of its future prosperity and greatness. This is no mere figure of speech. It is simply the teaching of the world's history, which no fair-minded man can study without reaching the same conclusion.

"I am aware that there are people who turn with a sneer from the expression of any fear that our country may become sterile; who profess to be highly amused when those countries in Asia pointed out to them, which once were called 'lands flowing with milk and honey,' whose mountains were covered with forests, whose hills with the vine and fig tree, and whose plains with waving grain fields, which nourished teeming and prosperous populations, building up mighty cities and great monuments of the civilization of their times, now bare soil, barren and desolate wastes and deserts, roamed over by wild beasts and robbers, the ancient prosperity changed to misery, famine and decay, the people lapsed into barbarism; or when we point to Spain, once covered with a luxuriant vegetation, one of the most fertile countries of antiquity, the granary of the Roman empire, at the close of the Middle Ages still the realm in whose dominion the sun never

set, now in a great measure stripped bare, the old fertility gone, the people in large districts struggling with poverty and want.

"Let me tell you, the laws of nature are the same everywhere. Whoever violates them must always pay the penalty. We most grievously delude ourselves if we think we can form an exception to the rule. And we have already made a most dangerous beginning and more than a dangerous beginning in the work of desolation. The destruction of our forests is so fearfully rapid that, if we go on at the same rate, men whose hair is already gray will see the day when in the United States, from Maine to California and from the Mexican gulf to Puget sound, there will be no forests left worthy of the name.'

"If," he says, "the destruction of our forests goes on at the present rate it will bring on a train of disaster from which the country may never recover."

The loss to the State of New York which would be entailed by the destruction of the Adirondack forests, taking into account the manufacturing and canal interests involved, could only be counted by millions of dollars, and this without taking into consideration the loss to the health of our citizens by the removal of the most valuable of all sanitariums, and the destruction of the valuable game preserves of the Adirondacks.

In conclusion this Commission unanimously recommends that the Legislature should enact the necessary and suitable laws for the establishment and management of a park in the Adirondack wilderness, for the reasons and upon the general basis set forth in this report. The lands to be embraced within the park, as contemplated, are unsuitable for agricultural purposes, but are especially adapted to forest growth and should be conserved for that purpose, to secure to the people of New York, forever, all the advantages to be derived from such conservation.

The Commission regards it as of the utmost importance that the State should acquire title to all the forest lands within the limits of the park, which it is possible to acquire, in the shortest practicable time.

It desires further to indicate, in the most emphatic way, the strong claims that the subject of forest preservation involved in this measure has upon the attention of the Legislature, and

to urge prompt and liberal action. It is no temporary device that is here under consideration, affecting small interests within narrow limits; but a far-reaching measure, involving the prosperity of the whole State, and having regard to its welfare for all time. On behalf of the people of the State we appeal to you for the immediate enactment of such laws as shall seem to you judicious and effective to save our forests from destruction.

With regard to the probable expenditure required to establish the park, the Commissioners have been unable, so far, to reach a conclusion entirely satisfactory to themselves, for the reason that they could not, within the period of time allotted to them for their investigation, complete such an appraisal of lands as is necessary for an accurate estimate. From the figures that have been so far ascertained, it is thought that the cost will not exceed $3,000,000 to $3,500,000; still, this estimate is largely conjectural. Whatever may be the expenditure required, the Commission feel confident that if the park be established and judiciously controlled under the plans herein suggested, that the State will, eventually, not only be reimbursed for its expenditure, but will receive a considerable revenue from its woodlands.

The location which we recommend for the park, its area, the lands to be embraced within it and their general character, will be learned from the bill and map with diagram accompanying this report.

To carry into effect the suggestions contained in the report, this Commission unanimously and respectfully recommends the passage of the subjoined bill. The chief provisions of bill are:

SECTIONS 1 and 2. To establish the park and define its area and boundaries.

§ 3. To provide for the control of the park and to prohibit grants of lands within its boundaries, except as pro-

vided for in the bill. No grant of land in the park to be made to railway companies, except with the consent of the Forest Commission.

§ 4. To provide for the acquisition of park lands by direct purchase; also by contracts to purchase, subject to certain leases and restrictions, especially relating to the removal of timber, under specified condition, with a corresponding abatement from the purchase-price.

§ 5. To further provide for the acquisition of lands for the park through the sale and exchange of State lands lying within the Preserve, but not desirable as tracts for forest preservation.

§ 6. To regulate the manner of making, and the approval of such contracts for sale and exchange.

§ 7. To provide means for the control and administration of the park; also for leasing small tracts of land within the park, and to prohibit the grant, to any lessee, of exclusive sporting privileges.

§ 8. To provide increased agencies for the protection of fish and game within the park.

§ 9. To constitute park a part of the Forest Preserve and render it subject to all the protection provided for lands in the Preserve by chapter 283, Laws of 1885.

AN ACT to establish the Adirondack park.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. All the lands now forming, or which shall hereafter form, part of the Forest Preserve, pursuant to chapter two hundred and eighty-three of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and the acts amendatory thereof, and all lands acquired by the state as in this act hereinafter provided, or as may hereafter be provided by law, and which shall be situated in the towns and included within the boundaries prescribed in section two, shall together be known as the Adirondack Park, and shall as such, and subject to the provisions of

this act be forever reserved, maintained and cared for, as ground open for the free use of all the people for their health or pleasure, and as forest lands necessary to the preservation of the headwaters of the chief rivers of the State.

§ 2. The Adirondack Park shall include the lands described in section one, which are situated in the towns of Newcomb, Minerva, Schroon, North Hudson, Keene, North Elba, St. Armand and Wilmington in the county of Essex; the towns of Harrietstown, Santa Clara, and Waverly, in the county of Franklin; the towns of Long Lake, Morehouse, Arietta, Indian Lake, Lake Pleasant, Wells, Benson, and Hope, in the county of Hamilton; the town of Wilmurt, in the county of Herkimer; the towns of Hopkinton, Colton, Clifton, and Fine, in the county of St. Lawrence, and in the town of Johnsburgh, in the county of Warren, and which are included within the boundaries shown as boundaries of the proposed Adirondack Park, upon the map of such park, prepared by the Forest Commission, and filed in its office on the twenty-ninth day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety. Immediately after the passage of this act, copies of such map, duly certified by the Forest Commission, shall be filed, one in the office of the Commissioners of the Land Office, and another in the office of secretary of state.

§ 3. The Forest Commission shall have the care, custody, control and superintendence of the Adirondack Park, and shall have within the same and with reference thereto and every part thereof, and with reference to any acts committed thereon and persons committing the same, all the control, powers, duties, rights of action and remedies now belonging, or which shall hereafter belong, to the Forest Commission or the Commissioners of the Land Office, within, or with reference to, the Forest Preserve or any part thereof, or with reference to any acts committed therein or persons committing the same, provided, however, that no grant of lands within the Adirondack Park shall be made unless as in sections four, five and six of this act authorized, or to a railroad company for a right of way and stations, provided, however, that no such land or right of way shall be granted within the Adirondack Park to any railroad company except upon the consent of the Forest Commission in addition to the consent and proceedings otherwise provided by law for granting, taking or condemning land, or right of way for railroad purposes. The Forest Commission shall give no such consent except where, in its opinion, such grant shall be consistent with the general purposes of this act; and every such grant, when made, shall be made subject to such conditions as to the protection of the woods from fire and to such other conditions as the

Forest Commission shall deem proper to prevent interference with the purposes of this act.

§ 4. The Forest Commission shall have power, within the limits of the appropriations by the legislature which shall from time to time be available for that purpose, to contract for the purchase of lands, which shall form part of the Adirondack Park. In any case where lands whose purchase will, in the opinion of the Forest Commission, be advantageous to the Park, but can not, as shall appear to the satisfaction of the Forest Commission, be bought on advantageous terms, unless subject to leases or restrictions, or to the right to remove certain timber as hereinafter mentioned, the Forest Commission may make a contract for the purchase of the lands providing that the contract and the deed, or deeds, to be made in pursuance thereof shall be subject to such leases, restrictions or right. In every such case a proper abatement from the price to be paid for the lands shall be made because of such leases, restrictions or right to remove timber. But no lands shall be so purchased subject to any right to remove hard wood timber, or any trees of soft wood with an average diameter of less than twelve inches at the height from three feet to ten feet from the ground, or subject to the right to remove any timber after the period of ten years from the date of the conveyance.

§ 5. The Forest Commission shall have power, from time to time, to contract to sell and convey any portion of land within so much of the Forest Preserve as is situated within the counties mentioned in the first section of this act (excepting, however, therefrom, all islands in Lake George, and all lands upon the shore thereof), the ownership of which by the State is not, in the opinion of the Forest Commission, needed to promote the purpose sought by chapter two hundred and eighty-three of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-five. The proceeds of such sales and all moneys received upon exchanges made, as hereinafter in this section provided, shall be paid to the treasurer of the State, and shall be held by him in a separate fund, which shall at all times be available to the Forest Commission for the purpose of purchasing lands for the Adirondack Park, or of making exchanges, as mentioned in section four or in this section of this act. The Forest Commission shall also have power to contract to exchange lands within the Forest Preserve, or within the Adirondack Park, for other lands which shall be within the Adirondack Park. The conveyance or conveyances of lands belonging to the State, which are to be delivered in pursuance of any contract authorized by this section shall be executed by the commissioners of the general land office, and may contain such restrictions, reservations or covenants as the Forest Commission

shall deem to be promotive of the purposes sought by this act and by chapter two hundred and eighty-three of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-five, including in such restrictions or reservations, if the Forest Commissioners see fit, a lease or leases, restrictions, or timbering right of the character specified in section four of this act.

§ 6. No contract made in pursuance or under the authority of section four or section five of this act shall take effect until the same shall have been approved by the Comptroller, who shall give such approval in every case where the contract is made according to law and is fair and reasonable. Every conveyance executed in pursuance of any contract authorized by section four or section five of this act, shall be certified by the Attorney-General to be in conformity with the contract, and shall otherwise be approved by him as to form before the acceptance or delivery thereof. Every conveyance to be received by the Forest Commission, and executed in pursuance or under the authority of section five of this act, shall be made to the people of the state of New York as grantee, and shall be recorded in the proper county or counties and shall, after such record, be delivered by the Forest Commission to the Commissioners of the Land Office, to be treated as part of their archives. Payment for the purchase of lands, or upon the exchanges of land authorized by section four or section five of this act shall be made upon the certificate of the Forest Commission and the audit of the Comptroller from moneys appropriated for the purchase of lands for the Adirondack Park. Such expenses as may be necessarily incurred by the Forest Commission in the examination of title of lands purchased or received in exchange, under the authority of section four or section five of this act, and all other expenses incidental to the conveyances, purchases and exchanges made under such authority shall be paid by the Forest Commission from the appropriation made as aforesaid from time to time for the purpose of such purchases.

§ 7. The Forest Commission shall have power to prescribe ordinances or regulations for the government and care of the Adirondack Park, or for the licensing or regulation of guides or other persons who shall be usually engaged in business thereon; to lay out paths and roads; to appoint all officers or employés who are to be engaged in the care or administration of the Park and to fix their compensations, the same to be payable, however, only out of the appropriations made from time to time, for the expenses of the Forest Commission; to lease from time to time as it may determine, tracts of lands within the limits of the Adirondack Park, not exceeding two acres in any one parcel, or to any one person or corporation, for the erection of camps for the use

and accommodation of campers, such leases to be general in form except as to the term and amount of rental, and the term not to exceed three years, and the leases to contain strict conditions as to the cutting and protection of timber, the prevention of fires and a reservation of the right of passage over the same for travelers at all proper and reasonable times, and to contain a covenant on the part of the lessee or lessees to observe the ordinances or regulations of the Forest Commission theretofore prescribed or thereafter to be prescribed, as the same may be from time to time. No exclusive fishing or hunting privilege shall be granted to any such lessee.

§ 8. The forest guards and other employés of the Forest Commission shall, when so directed by the Forest Commission, act as game and fish protectors; and as such they shall have all powers within the Adirondack Park which game and fish protectors have, or shall have, under chapter five hundred and seventy-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and any law heretofore or hereafter to be enacted; and they shall from time to time make such report to the board of commissioners of fisheries as that board may require. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to permit any violation within the Adirondack Park of the game or fish laws of the state heretofore or hereafter to be enacted, or to restrict or alter as to such park any of the prohibitions or penalties prescribed heretofore or hereafter to be prescribed by such fish and game laws. It shall be the duty of the Forest Commission to provide for the enforcement within the Adirondack Park of such fish and game laws by such means as the Forest Commission shall deem wise, in addition to such other means as are or shall be provided by law.

§ 9. Except as in this act otherwise provided, the Adirondack Park shall for all purposes be deemed a part of the Forest Preserve. All laws for the protection of the Forest Preserve shall be applicable to the Adirondack Park, except as in this act otherwise provided; and the Forest Commission may conduct the same prosecutions, and institute and maintain the same proceedings, which it is, or shall be, entitled to conduct, institute or maintain with reference to any portion of the Forest Preserve; and all acts forbidden upon the Forest Preserve are, and shall be deemed forbidden within the Adirondack Park except as herein otherwise provided; and all violations of law upon the Adirondack Park shall be subject to the same punishments and penalties as if such violations were committed upon any part of the Forest Preserve.

§ 10. The Forest Commission shall include in its report for each year an account of its proceedings with reference to the Adirondack Park, and shall make such recommendations with reference thereto

as it shall deem wise, and shall state the amount of money required in the next fiscal year for the purchase of lands and for the expenses of the park.

§ 11. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, are, so far as they are so inconsistent, hereby repealed.

§ 12. This act shall take effect immediately.

With this report there will be printed a map, prepared under the direction of the Comptroller's investigating commission of 1884, exhibiting the condition of the forest and the location of State lands as they were at that time. As the State, since 1884, has acquired a considerable area of forest lands through tax sales, and has also lost its title to some tracts by cancellations and redemptions, an exhibit of State lands in the Adirondacks at the present time, would differ materially, from that shown on the map.

Owing to the extensive lumbering operations which have been carried on since the map was prepared, on the tracts designated as "virgin forest;" and also to the fact that many of the tracts shown as "lumbered" and "denuded" lands are now largely covered with a young, second growth, the exhibit made of the condition of the forests is not entirely accurate as showing their condition now. The constantly changing condition of things renders it impossible that any exhibit of details, such as is undertaken by this map, however accurate for the time, can remain so for any number of years.

On the whole, however, this map is the best one that can be found for our purpose, and is, in a general way, satisfactory.

The map is reprinted for the especial purpose of exhibiting the two diagrams which we have added to it; the outer one designating, substantially, the extent of the Adirondack wilderness; the inner one showing the boundary of the proposed Adirondack Park, as recommended by this commission, and in explanation of the first and second sections of the accompanying bill. On referring to the map a red line will be found traced near its margin which incloses all that part of the Adirondack wilderness which can suitably be embraced within the Forest Preserve — showing, in fact, all the lands that properly belong to the wilderness, together with a small area of improved land. Within this red diagram is an area of:

Non-resident lands	2,247,039 acres
Resident lands	696,938 acres
State lands.....	644,826 acres
Total area....	3,588,803. acres

These lands are classified, as to character, as follows:

Improved	104,123 acres
Wild meadow	855 acres
Water	67,686 acres
Waste	31,121 acres
Burned	27,274 acres
Denuded	77,027 acres
Lumbered	1,348,587 acres
Forest	1,932,130 acres
Total	3,588 803 acres

ASSESSORS' VALUATION.

Improved lands	$1,000,005
Unimproved lands	4,061,066
Total valuation	$5,061,071

Within this area there is, belonging to private reserves, an area, already ascertained, of 341,207 acres. The number of acres owned by several reserves has not yet been ascertained, and it is believed that the gross acreage owned by the private reserves will be found to be considerably in excess of these figures.

Provided that the State should wish to acquire the main body of land lying within the wilderness diagram, the area necessary to be acquired may be ascertained by deducting from the gross acreage those areas that it would not be necessary, or desirable for the present, to acquire.

Gross wilderness, area		3,588,803 acres
Less water	67,686 acres	
Improved lands	104,143 acres	
Private reserve lands	341,207 acres	
Lands now owned by the State	644,826 acres	
Total to be deducted		1,157,862 acres
Necessary to be acquired by the State		2,430,941 acres

Inside of the wilderness diagram is a blue diagram which represents the boundaries of the proposed Adirondack Park, as recommended

by this commission. Embraced within the park boundary is an area of:

Non-resident lands	1,495,358 acres	
Resident lands	300,173 acres	
State lands	512,229 acres	
Total area		2,307,760 acres

The park lands are classified, as to character, as follows:

Improved	64,717 acres	
Wild meadow	495 acres	
Water	57,104 acres	
Waste	18,526 acres	
Burned	13,430 acres	
Denuded	50,050 acres	
Lumbered	827,955 acres	
Forest	1,275,483 acres	
Total area		2,307,760 acres

Assessors' Valuation.

Improved lands	$651,093
Unimproved lands	2,586,133
Total valuation	$3,237,226

The lands of the private reserves are all included within the park boundaries, viz.: 336,207 acres.

To ascertain the area necessary to be acquired by the State for the park, under the plan recommended by this commission, there has only to be adopted the same method as was adopted in the case of the entire wilderness, viz.: Deduct from the gross acreage those areas that it would not be necessary or desirable to immediately acquire:

Gross park area		2,307,760 acres
Less water	57,104 acres	
Improved lands	64,717 acres	
Private reserves	341,207 acres	
State lands	512,229 acres	
Total to be deducted		975,257 acres
Necessary to be acquired by the State for park.		1,332,503

The outline of the Preserve follows the natural boundaries of the wilderness and is, consequently, irregular. It will also be noted that the diagram of the Park does not form a geometrical figure, which could hardly be expected, and can not be regarded as a matter of any consequence. The objects had in view in establishing these boundaries were, first, to include all lands desirable and suitable for park purposes and, second, to employ such lines as can be easily found, and that without incurring the expense of a new survey. Hence the park boundaries, as laid down, follow well-known county, town, patent, tract and lot lines which are well defined and can be easily traced by men familiar with the woods.

The Park, as here projected, includes the chief lakes and headwaters of the principal streams fed by the Adirondack forests; the highest mountain peaks and ranges; the most desirable portions of the wilderness for sanitary and recreative purposes; the best localities for fish and game preservation, and the larger part of the virgin forest of the Adirondacks.

In Memoriam.

In Memoriam.

ABNER L. TRAIN.

At a special meeting of the State Forest Commission held at Albany, February 18, 1891, all the members of the board being present, the following was unanimously adopted:

It is befitting that in view of the death of Mr. ABNER L. TRAIN, which occurred on the tenth instant at his residence in the city of Albany, this Commission should at once make a record of the event, and express its great sorrow thereat.

In administering the office of Secretary of the Forest Commission during the five years of its existence, Mr. TRAIN displayed a high intelligence, the purest integrity, and a conscientious devotion to the public service.

We bear tribute to the great value of his work, and to his courtesy and amiability of deportment while in the performance of his varied and responsible duties, and we sincerely lament his untimely death.

It is ordered that this minute be spread upon the records of the Commission.

APPENDIX A.

RECENT LEGISLATION

PERTAINING TO

THE FOREST PRESERVE.

1890.

APPENDIX A.

The following are the laws affecting the Forest Preserve, which have recently been enacted, and which are here given in full for the reason that they have not appeared in any previous report of this Commission.

These acts were prepared by the Forest Commission with great care, and by their efforts were passed by the Legislature of 1890 and placed upon the statute books.

As many important amendments have been added to the original Forest Commission Act (Chapter 283, Laws of 1885), it is reprinted here in full, and as amended.

We also append an opinion of Chief Justice Ruger, of the Court of Appeals, in the case of The People v. Turner, which will be of interest to persons living in the Adirondacks, and especially to persons holding lands under tax titles, as that decision had an important effect in quieting the title to many lands which were unsettled, and which had been in dispute on account of irregularities in the assessment of the land, collection of the taxes, or other proceedings prior to the tax sale. Also. the decision in still another case, of Hon. Richard L. Hand, Referee.

CHAPTER 11, LAWS OF 1890.

AN ACT to amend chapter two hundred and eighty-three of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-five, entitled "An act to establish a forest commission and to define its powers and duties, and for the preservation of forests," and the several acts amendatory thereof.

BECAME a law without the approval of the Governor, February 25, 1890.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section twenty of chapter two hundred and eighty-three of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-five, entitled "An act to establish a forest commission and to define its powers and

duties, and for the preservation of the forests," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 20. Every supervisor of a town in this state, excepting within the counties mentioned in section seven of this act, shall be *ex-officio* firewarden therein. But in towns particularly exposed to damages from forest fires, the supervisor may divide the same into two or more districts, bounded as far as may be by roads, streams of water or dividing ridges of land or lot lines, and he may, in writing, appoint one resident citizen in each district as district firewarden therein. A description of these districts and the names of the district firewardens thus appointed shall be recorded in the office of the town clerk. The supervisor may also cause a map of the fire district of his town to be posted in some public place, with the names of the district firewardens appointed. The cost of such map, not exceeding five dollars, shall be made a town charge; and the services of the firewardens shall also be deemed a town charge and shall not exceed the sum of two dollars per day for the time actually occupied in the performance of their duties as such firewardens. The compensation for services of the persons who may assist in extinguishing forest fires shall be a town charge, and shall not exceed the sum of one dollar per day for each person employed; but all bills for such services must be approved by the firewarden of the town in which the fire occurred, before payment shall be made. It shall be the duty of the board of auditors in each town to examine, audit and allow promptly all reasonable bills presented to them for services and disbursements under this section. Within the counties mentioned in section seven of this act, such persons shall be firewardens as may from time to time be appointed by the forest commission. The persons so appointed shall act during the pleasure and under the direction of the forest commission; and there shall be applicable to them all the provisions of this act, with reference to supervisors and district town wardens. Upon the discovery of a forest fire, it shall be the duty of the firewarden of the district, town or county, to take such measures as may be necessary for its extinction. For this purpose he shall have authority to call upon any person in the territory in which he acts for assistance, and any person shall be liable to a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty dollars for refusing to act when so called upon.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 37, LAWS OF 1890.

AN ACT to authorize the purchase of lands located within such counties as include the forest preserve.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The forest commission, with the approval and concurrence of the commissioners of the land office, may purchase lands so located within such counties as include the forest preserve, as shall be available for the purposes of a state park, at a price not to exceed one dollar and fifty cents per acre, such approval and concurrence to be indorsed on a copy of the resolution of the said forest commission authorizing such purchase, and certified to by the clerk of said commissioners of the land office.

§ 2. The forest commission may have such lands appraised by one or more appraisers, not to exceed three in number, to be appointed by that commission. The expenses of such appraisal shall be a per diem allowance to the appraisers, not to exceed three dollars per day for the time actually employed and the necessary expenses incurred in each case, such expenses to be audited by the comptroller and paid out of the funds appropriated by the legislature for the purposes of this act; but no purchase of lands shall be made in excess of previous appropriations for that purpose.

§ 3. The sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of this act; and no liability shall be incurred by said forest commission in excess of this appropriation.

§ 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

In returning the foregoing bill to the Legislature with his signature, the Governor filed therewith the following memorandum:

STATE OF NEW YORK:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, *March* 11, 1890.

Memorandum filed with Senate bill No. 91, entitled: "An act to authorize the purchase of lands located within such counties as include the forest preserve."

Approved. There is no objection to this act. The criticism which possibly may be urged against it is that it is good enough so far as it goes, but that it is wholly inadequate to meet the requirements of the situation. It is not a broad and comprehensive measure,

providing for the establishment of an Adirondack park such as is imperatively demanded by the best interest of the State, but is simply a slight step in the right direction. The authority conferred is very inadequate, the amount appropriated is quite limited, the restrictions upon the prices to be paid are likely to produce unsatisfactory results, the provisions in regard to apportionment of lands are incomplete and somewhat unnecessary, and in many other respects the measure falls short of what it was hoped the Legislature might enact. The bill must be regarded as a mere temporary expedient, and, as such, can do no harm; and, although it will not afford a proper and complete solution of the Adirondack park question, it encourages the hope that in the near future a more substantial and adequate measure may be passed to fully accomplish the object recommended in my recent message to the Legislature relating to this subject. I cheerfully approve the bill, in the expectation that its enactment may lead to such a result.

DAVID B. HILL.

CHANGE OF VENUE.

CHAPTER 179, LAWS OF 1890.

AN ACT to amend section nine hundred and eighty-three of the Code of Civil Procedure.

BECAME a law, without the approval of the Governor, April 24, 1890.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1, Section nine hundred and eighty-three of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 983. An action for either of the following causes must be tried in the county where the cause of action or some part thereof arose:

1. To recover a penalty or forfeiture, imposed by statute, except that where the offense, for which it was imposed, was committed, on a lake, river or other stream of water situated in two or more counties, the action may be tried in any county bordering on the lake, river or stream, and opposite to the place where the offense was committed. But in an action where the people of the state are a party to recover a penalty for trespass upon the lands of the forest preserve, the action may be tried in a county adjoining the county where the cause of action arose.

2. Against a public officer, or a person specially appointed to execute his duties, for an act done, in virtue of his office, or for an

omission to perform a duty, incident to his office; or against a person, who, by the command or in the aid of a public officer, has done anything touching his duties.

3. To recover a chattel distrained, or damages for distraining the same.

§ 2. This act shall take effect the first day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety.

CHAPTER 556, LAWS OF 1890.

AN ACT further to amend chapter four hundred and twenty-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An act in relation to the collection of taxes on land of non-residents, and to provide for the sale of such land for unpaid taxes."

APPROVED by the Governor June 7, 1890.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section seventy-four of chapter four hundred and twenty-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An act in relation to the collection of taxes on lands of non-residents, and to provide for the sale of such lands for unpaid taxes," as amended by chapter four hundred and fifty-three of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty, is hereby further amended so as to read as follows:

§ 74. The occupant of any such lot, or any other person, may, at any time before the service of said notice by the purchaser or the person naming under him, and within three years from the expiration of the two years allowed by law for the redemption thereof, redeem any land so occupied, by filing in the office of the comptroller satisfactory evidence of the occupancy required, and by paying to him the consideration money for which the land to be redeemed was sold, and thirty-seven and one-half per centum thereon, together with the sum paid for the deed, if any, and such amount as may have been paid to the state for subsequent taxes thereon, or for the redemption from subsequent tax sales thereof, and, in addition thereto, providing such lot has been legally exempt from taxation for one or more years subsequent to the sale in question, of a sum that would represent the gross amount of taxes and interest that would have been due thereon, provided it had been taxed during each of the years it may have been exempt, on its assessed valuation, and at the rate per cent of taxation thereon, for the year when last returned to the

comptroller's office. In all cases of tax sales heretofore made by the comptroller, where the land sold was in the actual occupancy of any person at the expiration of the two years allowed for the redemption thereof, and the purchaser or the persons naming under him, shall have failed to serve notice of such sale upon the occupant or occupants thereof and to file evidence of such service in the comptroller's office, as provided by section sixty-eight of this act, and the occupant or any other person shall fail to file in the comptroller's office within one year after this act shall take effect a written notice of such occupancy, together with an application for the redemption of such lands, and to furnish the comptroller with satisfactory evidence of the occupancy required, and make such redemptions within two years after this act shall take effect, then and in all such cases the said tax sales of such land, and the conveyance thereof by the comptroller shall become absolute, and the occupant and occupants, and all other persons interested in the said land, shall be forever barred from all right and title thereto.

§ 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE FOREST COMMISSION ACT.

CHAPTER 283, LAWS OF 1885; AS SUBSEQUENTLY AMENDED.

AN ACT to establish a forest commission, and to define its powers and duties, and for the preservation of forests.

PASSED May 15, 1885.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Commissioners, How Appointed.

SECTION 1. There shall be a forest commission which shall consist of three persons, who shall be styled forest commissioners, and who may be removed by the governor for cause. The forest commissioners shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate.

Terms by Lot.

§ 2. At the first meeting of the forest commission they shall divide themselves by lot, so that the term of one shall expire in two years, one in four years, and one in six years from the first day of February next ensuing. Except as to the three terms of office thus

determined, the term of office of a forest commissioner shall be six years from the first day of February on which the preceding term expires.

How Appointed after 1888—*Vacancies.*

§ 3. During the month of January, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and in every second year thereafter, the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint one forest commissioner. Vacancies that may exist in the office of a forest commissioner after the commencement of a term of office shall be filled by the governor's appointment, subject to the confirmation of the senate at its next session, for the unexpired portion of the term in which the vacancy occurs.

Commissioners, Compensation of.

§ 4. The forest commissioners shall serve without compensation, except that there shall be paid them their reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties.

Employes, and Pay of.

§ 5. The forest commission shall have power to employ a forest warden, forest inspectors, a clerk, and all such agents as they may deem necessary, and to fix their compensations, but the expenses and salary of such warden, agents, clerk, inspectors and assistants shall not exceed in the aggregate, with the other expenses of the commission, the sum therefor appropriated by the legislature.

Rooms, Etc.

§ 6. The trustees of public buildings, under chapter three hundred and forty-nine, laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-three, shall provide rooms for office for the forest commission, with proper furniture and fixtures, and with warming and lights.

Forest Preserve Defined.

§ 7. *All the lands now owned, or which may hereafter be acquired by the state of New York within the counties of Clinton, (except in the towns of Altona and Dannemora), Delaware,† Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Lewis, Oneida,‡ St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Warren, Washington, Greene, Ulster and Sullivan, shall constitute and be known as the forest preserve, except§ all such lands

* As amended by chapter 8, Laws of 1890.
† Included by chapter 520, Laws of 1888.
‡ Included by chapter 639, Laws of 1887.
§ As amended by chapter 24, Laws of 1889.

within the limits of any incorporated village or city, and except all such lands, not wild lands, as have been, or may hereafter be, acquired by the state of New York, upon or by foreclosure of or sale pursuant to any mortgage upon lands made to the commissioners for loaning certain moneys of the United States, usually called the United States deposit fund, and all such excepted lands acquired by the state of New York, may be sold and conveyed as provided by law.

State Land can not be Leased — Conditions under which it can be Sold or Exchanged — Appraisers Appointed — Duty of Comptroller.

§ 8. *The lands now or hereafter constituting the forest preserve shall be forever kept as wild forest lands, and shall not be sold nor shall they be leased or taken by any person or corporation, public or private, except that whenever any of the lands now constituting the forest preserve or which may hereafter become a part thereof, owned by the state within any county specified in section seven of the act hereby amended, shall consist of separate small parcels or tracts wholly detached from the main portions of the forest preserve and bounded on every side by lands not owned by the state, then it shall be lawful, and the comptroller shall have power to sell and convey such separate tracts or parcels, or the timber thereon, to such person or persons, corporation or association as shall have offered the highest price therefor: but no such tracts or parcels of land, or the timber thereon, shall be sold by the comptroller except upon the recommendation of the forest commission or a majority thereof, together with the advice of the attorney-general in behalf of the state. Such separate tracts or parcels of land may be exchanged by the comptroller for lands that lie adjoining the main tracts of the forest preserve upon the recommendation of the forest commission or a majority thereof, together with the advice of the attorney-general on behalf of the state; but the values of said lands so exchanged must be first appraised by three disinterested appraisers sworn to faithfully and fairly appraise the value of said lands, and the difference, if any, between the values of such parcels so proposed to be exchanged shall be paid by the party so exchanging with the state into the state treasury, but the state shall not pay the amount of any such difference. Two of said appraisers shall be nominated and appointed by the county judge of the county in which said lands

* As amended by chapter 475, Laws of 1887.

proposed to be exchanged are situate or in case such lands are situate in two counties, then the county judge of each county shall nominate and appoint each one appraiser. The two appraisers so appointed shall select a third appraiser, and they shall report to the comptroller the result of said appraisal before such lands shall be exchanged as aforesaid. The said appraisers so appointed shall receive the same compensation for their services as is provided for appraisers of decedents' estates, to be paid by the party so proposing to exchange lands with the state. It shall be the duty of the comptroller annually to report to the legislature all sales or exchanges of lands made under the provisions of this act, together with all bids and the amounts received therefor, and in said report shall be included, the reports of appraisers of lands exchanged in accordance with the foregoing provisions. The proceeds of all land so sold, or the receipts from all exchanges so made, shall be invested by the comptroller, with the approval of the forest commission, in the purchase of forest land adjoining great blocks of the forest preserve now owned by the state.

Forests to be Protected and Promoted — Powers of Land Office and Comptroller Transferred to Forest Commission — Rules Governing Forest Preserve.

§ 9. The forest commission shall have the care, custody, control and superintendence of the forest preserve. It shall be the duty of the commission to maintain and protect the forests now on the forest preserve, and to promote as far as practicable the further growth of forests thereon. It shall also have charge of the public interests of the state, with regard to forests and tree planting, and especially with reference to forest fires in every part of the state. It shall have as to all lands now or hereafter included in the forest preserve, but subject to the provisions of this act, all the powers now vested in the commissioners of the land office and in the comptroller as to such lands as are now owned by the state. The forest commission may, from time to time, prescribe rules or regulations, and may from time to time alter or amend the same, affecting the whole or any part of the forest preserve, and for its use, care and administration; but neither such rules or regulations, nor anything herein contained, shall prevent or operate to prevent the free use of any road, stream or water as the same may have been heretofore used, or as may be reasonably required in the prosecution of any lawful business.

Officers May Arrest, When.

§ 10. The forest warden, forest inspectors and other persons acting upon the forest preserve, under the written employment of the forest warden or of the forest commission, may, without warrant, arrest any person found upon the forest preserve violating any of the provisions of this act; but in case of such arrest, the person making the arrest shall forthwith take the person arrested before the nearest magistrate having jurisdiction to issue warrants in such case, and there make, or procure to be made, a complaint in writing, upon which complaint the magistrate shall act as the case may require.

Action to Recover Damages, and for Trespass — Trespass Defined — Attorneys, How Employed — Under Direction of Attorney-General.

§ 11. The forest commission may bring, in the name or on behalf of the people of the state of New York, any action to prevent injury to the forest preserve or trespass thereon, to recover damages for such injury or trespass, to recover lands properly forming part of the forest preserve, but occupied or held by persons not entitled thereto, and in all other respects for the protection and maintenance of the forest preserve, which any owner of lands would be entitled to bring. The forest commission may also maintain, in the name or on behalf of the people of the state, an action for the trespass specified in section seventy-four, article fifth, title five, chapter nine, part one of the revised statutes, when such trespass is committed upon any lands within the forest preserve. In such action there shall be recoverable the same penalty, and a like execution shall issue, and the defendant be imprisoned thereunder without being entitled to the liberties of the jail, all as provided in sections seventy-four and seventy-six of the said article; and in such action the plaintiff shall be entitled to an order of arrest before judgment as in the cases mentioned in section five hundred and forty-nine of the code of civil procedure. The trespass herein mentioned shall be deemed to include in addition to the acts specified in the said section seventy-four, any act of cutting, or caused to be cut, or assisting to be cut, any tree or timber standing within the forest preserve, or any bark thereon, with intent to remove such tree or timber, or any portion thereof, or bark therefrom, from the said forest preserve. With the consent of the attorney-general and the comptroller, the forest commission may employ attorneys and counsel to prosecute any such action, or to defend any action brought against the commission, or any of its members or subordinates,

arising out of their or his official conduct with relation to the forest preserve. Any attorney or counsel so employed shall act under the direction of and in the name of the attorney-general. Where such attorney or counsel is not so employed, the attorney-general shall prosecute and defend such actions.

Injunctions.

§ 12. In an action brought by or at the instance of the forest commission, an injunction, either preliminary or final, shall upon application be granted restraining any act of trespass, waste or destruction upon the forest preserve.

Partition — Action for, how brought — Effect of — Agreement for.

§ 13. Whenever the state owns or shall own an undivided interest with any person in any land within the counties mentioned in section seven of this act, or is or shall be in possession of any such land as joint tenants or tenants in common with any person who has an estate of freehold therein, the attorney-general shall, upon the request of the forest commission, bring an action in the name of the people of the state of New York for the actual partition of the said lands according to the respective rights of the parties interested therein; and upon the consent in writing of the forest commission, any such person may maintain an action for the actual partition of such lands, according to the respective rights of the parties interested therein, in the same manner as if the state were not entitled to exemption from legal proceedings, service of process in such actions upon the attorney-general to be deemed service upon the state. Such actions, the proceedings and the judgment therein, and the proceedings under the judgment therein shall be according to the practice at the time prevailing in actions of partition and shall have the same force and effect as in other actions, except that no costs shall be allowed to the plaintiff in such actions, and except that no sale of such lands shall be adjudged therein. The forest commission may, without suit, but upon the consent of the comptroller, agree with any person or persons owning land within the said towns jointly or as tenants in common with the state for the partition of such land and upon such agreement and consent, the comptroller shall make on behalf of the people of the state any conveyance necessary or proper in such partition, such conveyance to be forthwith recorded as now provided by law as to conveyances made by the commissioners of the land office.

Income.

§ 14. All incomes that may hereafter be derived from state forest lands shall be paid over by the forest commission to the treasury of the state.

Expenses.

§ 15. A strict account shall be kept of all receipts and expenses, which accounts shall be audited by the comptroller, and a general summary thereof shall be reported annually to the legislature.

Annual Report.

§ 16. The forest commission shall, in January of every year, make a written report to the legislature of their proceedings together with such recommendations of further legislative or official action as they may deem proper.

Supervisors Protectors of State Lands, except in Forest Preserve — Duty of District Attorney — Supervisors to Report — District and Forest Guards.

§ 17. The supervisor of every town in this state in which wild or forest lands belonging to the state are located, except within the counties mentioned in section seven of this act, shall be, by virtue of his office, the protector of these lands, subject to the instruction he may receive from the forest commission. It shall be his duty to report to the district attorney for prosecution any act of spoliation or injury that may be done, and it shall be the duty of such district attorney to institute proceedings for the prevention of further trespass, and for the recovery of all damages that may have been committed, with costs of prosecution. The supervisors shall also report their proceedings therein to the forest commission. In towns where the forest commission shall deem it necessary, they may serve a notice upon the supervisor, requiring him to appoint one or more forest guards, and if more than one in a town, the district of each shall be properly defined. The guard so appointed shall have such power, and perform such duties, and receive such pay, as the forest commission may determine.

Instructions in Forestry in Schools.

§ 18. The forest commission shall take such measures as the department of public instruction, the regents of the university and the forest commission may approve for awakening an interest in behalf of forestry in the public schools, academies and colleges of

the state, and of imparting some degree of elementary instructions upon this subject therein.

Methods of Public Instruction.

§ 19. The forest commission shall, as soon as practicable, prepare tracts or circulars of information, giving plain and concise advice for the care of woodlands upon private land, and for the starting of new plantations upon lands that have been denuded, exhausted by cultivation, eroded by torrents, or injured by fire, or that are sandy, marshy, broken, sterile or waste, and unfit for other use. These publications shall be furnished without cost to any citizen of the state upon application, and proper measures may be taken for bringing them to the notice of persons who would be benefited by this advice.

Supervisors to Act as Firewardens, When — District Maps — Firewardens Paid by Towns — Firewardens in Forest Preserve — Authority of Firewardens.

§ 20.* Every supervisor of a town in this state, excepting within the counties mentioned in section seven of this act, shall be *ex-officio* firewarden therein. But in towns particularly exposed to damages from forest fires, the supervisor may divide the same into two or more districts, bounded, as far as may be, by roads, streams of water, or dividing ridges of land or lot lines, and he may, in writing, appoint one resident citizen in each district as district firewarden therein. A description of these districts, and the names of the district firewardens thus appointed, shall be recorded in the office of the town clerk. The supervisor may also cause a map of the fire district of his town to be posted in some public place with the names of the district firewardens appointed. The cost of such map, not exceeding five dollars, shall be made a town charge; and the services of the firewardens shall also be deemed a town charge, and shall not exceed the sum of two dollars per day for the time actually occupied in the performance of their duties as such firewardens. The compensation for services of the persons who may assist in extinguishing forest fires, shall be a town charge, and shall not exceed the sum of one dollar per day for each person employed; but all bills for such services must be approved by the firewarden of the town in which the fire occurred, before payment shall be made. It shall be the duty of the board of auditors in each town to

* As amended by chapter 11, Laws of 1890.

examine, audit, and allow promptly all reasonable bills presented to them for services and disbursements under this section. Within the counties named in section seven of this act, such persons shall be firewardens as may from time to time be appointed by the forest commission. The persons so appointed shall act during the pleasure and under the direction of the forest commission; and there shall be applicable to them all the provisions of this act, with reference to supervisors and district town wardens. Upon the discovery of a forest fire, it shall be the duty of the firewarden of the district, town or county, to take such measures as shall be necessary for its extinction. For this purpose he shall have authority to call upon any person in the territory in which he acts for assistance, and any person shall be liable to a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty dollars for refusing to act when so called upon.

Officers, Powers and Duties of, in Case of Fire. (*See Revised Statutes, Chap.* 20, *Title* 14, *Part* 1, *Vol.* 3, *p.* 2086.)

§ 21. The forest commission, the forest warden, inspectors, the foresters, and any other person employed by or under the authority of the forest commission, and who may be authorized by the commission to assume such duty, shall within the counties mentioned in section seven of this act, whenever the woods in any such town shall be on fire, perform the duties imposed upon, and in such case shall have the powers granted to the justices of the peace, the supervisors and the commissioners of highway of such towns, by title fourteen, of chapter twenty, of part one, of the revised statutes, with reference to the ordering of persons to assist in extinguishing fires or stopping their progress; and any person so ordered by the forest commission, the forest warden, the forest inspectors, the foresters or any of them or any other person acting or authorized as aforesaid who shall refuse or neglect to comply with any such order, shall be liable to punishment prescribed by the said title.

No Action for Trespass, When.

§ 22. No action for trespass shall be brought by any owner of land for entry made upon his premises by persons going to assist in extinguishing a forest fire although it may not be upon his land.

Privilege, Case of Fire.

§ 23. The firewarden, or the supervisor, where acting in general charge, may cause fences to be destroyed or furrows to be plowed to check the running of fire, and in cases of great danger, back fires

may be set along a road or stream or other line of defense, to clear off the combustible material before an advancing fire.

Reports of Supervisors and Firewardens — Summary to be Reported to Legislature.

§ 24. The supervisor of every town of which he is a firewarden, as aforesaid, and in which a forest fire of more than one acre in extent has occurred within a year, shall report to the forest commission the extent of area burned over, to the best of his information, together with the probable amount of property destroyed, specifying the value of timber, as near as may be, and amount of cord-wood, logs, bark or other forest product, and of fencing, bridges and buildings that have been burned. He shall also make inquiries and report as to the causes of the fires, if they can be ascertained, and as to the measures employed and found most effectual in checking their progress. A consolidated summary of these returns by counties, and of the information as to the same matter otherwise gathered by the forest commission, shall be included in the annual report of the forest commission.

What Railroad Companies Must do — Remove Grass, Etc.

§ 25. Every railroad company whose road passes through waste or forest lands, or lands liable to be overrun by fires within this state, shall twice in each year cut and burn off or remove from its right of way all grass, bush, or inflammable material, but under proper care, and at times when the fires thus set are not liable to spread beyond control.

Locomotives — Spark Arresters — Engineers and Firemen.

§ 26. All locomotives which shall be run through forest lands shall be provided within one year from the date of this act, with approved and sufficient arrangements for preventing the escape of fire from their furnace or ashpan and netting of steel or iron wire upon their smoke stack to check the escape of sparks of fire. It shall be the duty of every engineer and fireman employed upon a locomotive to see that the appliance for the prevention of the escape of fire are in use and applied, as far as it can be reasonably and possibly done.

Not to Deposit Ashes, and to Report Fires.

§ 27. No railroad company shall permit its employes to deposit fire-coals or ashes upon their track in the immediate vicinity of

woodlands or lands liable to be overrun by fire, and in all cases where any engineers, conductors, or trainmen, discover that fences along the right of way, on woodlands adjacent to the railroad, are burning, or in danger from fire, it shall be their duty to report the same at their next stopping place and the person in charge of such station shall take prompt measures for extinguishing such fires.

Railroad Companies, in Case of Fires.

§ 28. In season of drought, and especially during the first dry time in the spring after the snows have gone and before vegetation has revived, the railroad companies shall employ a sufficient additional number of trackmen for the prompt extinguishment of fire. And where a forest fire is raging near the line of their road, they shall concentrate such help and adopt such measures as shall most effectually arrest its progress.

Railroad Companies—Penalty for Neglect.

§ 29. Any railroad company violating the provisions or requirements of this act shall be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars for each offense.

Rules of Commission to be Posted.

§ 30. The forest commission shall, with as little delay as practicable, cause rules for the prevention and suppression of forest fires to be printed for posting in school-houses, inns, saw-mills and other wood-working establishments, lumber camps and other places, in such portions of the state as they may deem necessary. Any person maliciously or wantonly defacing or destroying such notices, shall be liable to a fine of five dollars. It shall be the duty of forest agents, supervisors and school trustees, to cause these rules, when received by them, to be properly posted and replaced when lost or destroyed.

Incendiaries—Penalties.

§ 31. Any person who shall willfully or negligently set fire to, or assist another to set fire to, any waste or forest land belonging to the state or to another person, whereby the said forests are injured or endangered, or who suffers any fire upon his own lands to escape or extend beyond the limits thereof, to the injury of the wood lands of another, or of the state, shall be liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment of not less than thirty days nor more than six months. He shall

also be liable in an action for all damages that may be caused by such fires; such actions to be brought in any court of this state having jurisdiction thereon.

Appropriation.

§ 32. Fifteen thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes of this act. And no liabilities shall be incurred by said forest commissioners in excess of this appropriation.

§ 33. This act shall take effect immediately.

APPENDIX B.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

vs.

BENTON TURNER.

OPINION COURT OF APPEALS, NOV. 26, 1889.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

vs.

BENTON TURNER.

OPINION COURT OF APPEALS, NOVEMBER 26, 1889.

This action was brought by the Forest Commission on behalf of the People, to recover the penalty of twenty-five dollars a tree for a large number of trees that had been cut and carried away from land belonging to the State in the county of Franklin.

The lands were within the Forest Preserve, and the State had acquired title to them at a tax sale in 1877, for taxes levied previous to the year 1871.

The case was tried at the Franklin county circuit in March 1887, before Justice Fish and a jury, and a verdict of $1,250 rendered for the plaintiff. The defense consisted:

First. Of a denial of the plaintiff's right to maintain the action, on the ground that by reason of the alleged omission of the assessors to give notice of a review of the assessments in the years 1864 and 1867, or to hold a meeting for that purpose, as required by law, the comptroller acquired no jurisdiction to make the sale; and, also, that from 1863 to 1879, a part of the lot was occupied, and no notice had been served on the occupant; hence the plaintiff's title was not good.

Second. That the act of 1885 (Chap. 448), which provided that the Comptroller's deeds after having been recorded for two years in the county clerk's office * * * should, six months after the date of said act, be *conclusive* evidence that the sale and all prior proceedings were regular, was unconstitutional on the ground that it deprived the taxpayer of notice and an opportunity to be heard, and thereby violated that provision of the Constitution which prohibited "the taking of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

Third. That even if plaintiff had title to the lot in question defendant could not be held for the penalties for cutting the trees, since the cutting was not done by himself or agent, but by a contractor.

These objections were ably discussed and effectually disposed of by the General Term which affirmed the judgment of the lower court, and the case was thereupon appealed to the Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals held that the act of 1885 (Chap. 448) was constitutional and valid. That even granting that no notice had been given by the assessors of a review, it was a matter of grave doubt whether a stranger, as in the case of the defendant Turner, not being in possession of, or claiming title to the property taken, could raise the question that it had been illegally taken from another, or litigate the validity of the title thereto in legal proceedings. But in the case at bar, the owner himself had not been deprived of his property without due process of law, or an opportunity to be heard, since the law especially provided that, in case of a failure on the part of the assessors to give notice of a review, an appeal might be taken by the taxpayer considering himself aggrieved to the board of supervisors who were clothed with ample power to afford him relief.

The material facts are stated in the following opinion which was written by Chief Justice Ruger, and handed down November 26, 1889.

THE PEOPLE, RESPONDENT, *v.* BENTON TURNER, APPELLANT.

[November 26, 1889.]

Beckwith, Barnard & Wheeler, for Appellant.

Palmer, Weed and Kellogg, for Respondent.

RUGER, Ch. J.— This is an appeal by defendant from an affirmance by the General Term of a judgment rendered upon verdict at circuit for the plaintiff.

The action was to recover the statutory penalties for cutting and carrying away trees from Lot No. 219, Township No. 10, in the County of Franklin, being vacant lands constituting a part of the Forest Preserve, and belonging to the plaintiff. (Sec. 11, Chap. 283, Laws of 1885.)

The answer set up, *first*, a general denial, and, *secondly*, that the *locus in quo* belonged to the defendant. No evidence was given on the trial that Lot No. 219 ever belonged to or was occupied by the defendant, and the controversy thereupon resulted in an effort,

on his part, to defeat a recovery through the alleged weakness of the plaintiff's title. The plaintiff made title to the lot through a Comptroller's deed, dated in 1881, and recorded in 1882, purporting to convey the premises in question to the plaintiff in pursuance of a tax sale of non-resident lands, had in 1877, for unpaid taxes levied previous to the year 1871, in township No. 10, Franklin county.

It is contended by the appellant that such deed was invalid and conveyed no title, because for two years previous to, and at the time of the conveyance a small portion of such lands were in the possession of an actual occupant who had not been served with notice to redeem, as required by the statute. This fact, if proved, would ordinarily have invalidated the deed given, and was therefore made a prominent issue on the trial. Much evidence was given on the subject on both sides. The evidence of such occupation related to an inconsiderable portion of the lot, and was, in itself, extremely vague, indefinite and unsatisfactory. Its force was also much impaired by the testimony of the plaintiff's witnesses. A fair question as to whether there had been any legal occupation of any part of these premises during this period, was raised for the consideration of the jury, upon the evidence, and we think it was properly disposed of by them. (Smith v. Sanger, 4 N. Y. 577). It was also claimed by defendant that by reason of certain irregularities on the part of the assessors in making assessments for the years 1864 and 1867 in this township, the Comptroller acquired no jurisdiction to make the sale, and an offer to prove this defense was excluded by the court upon the ground that the Comptroller's deed was conclusive evidence of the regularity of the proceedings upon which it was based.

The irregularities referred to consisted of the alleged omission by the assessors to give notice of a review of the assessments in the years referred to, or to hold a meeting for such purpose, as required by sections 19 and 20, of second volume Revised Statutes (7th ed.), page 992, and closing and verifying the assessment prior to the time provided by statute for so doing. It is answered to this objection, in the first place, that there is no evidence in the case that the sale was based upon the taxes levied in the years referred to.

We think it was essential to the defense attempted to be established, that the defendant should affirmatively show, or offer to show, that the sale was founded upon the alleged irregular taxes. The burden of proving this fact lay upon the party alleging it, and no attempt having been made to prove it, there was no legal defense proved, or offered to be proved, by the defendant in respect to the matter referred to. Showing, or offering to show, that there were

irregularities in the assessments for some of the years prior to 1871, had no tendency to show that there were not others which were valid upon which the sale might have been lawfully made.

A broader ground for the rejection of the evidence offered, is afforded by the effect to be ascribed to a Comptroller's deed, after a certain lapse of time, under chapter 448 of the Laws of 1885. That act provides, in relation to such conveyances, that "all conveyances that have been heretofore executed by the Comptroller, * * * after having been recorded for two years in the office of the clerk of the county in which the lands conveyed thereby are located * * * shall, six months after this act takes effect, be conclusive evidence that the sale and all proceedings prior thereto * * * were regular and were regularly given, published and served according to the provisions of this act, and all laws directing or requiring the same, * * * and shall be presumptive evidence of the regularity of all the said proceedings and matters hereinbefore recited, and shall be conclusive evidence thereof from and after the expiration of two years from the date of recording such conveyances." The section then further provides that "all such conveyances and certificates, and the taxes and tax sales on which they are based, shall be subject to cancellation, as now provided by law, on a direct application to the Comptroller, or an action brought before a competent court therefor, by reason of the legal payment of such taxes, or by reason of the levying of such taxes by a town or ward having no legal right to assess the land on which they are laid." The act, in terms, purports to preserve all existing rights of taxpayers for the period of six months after the passage of the act, and to establish a rule of evidence to govern future controversies, which made such deeds presumptive evidence of the regularity of the proceedings upon which they were based, and after two years from the recording, conclusive evidence of the same matters. With reference to the six months provision it operates, as to all existing cases, as a limitation upon the taxpayer's right to assert his claims under pre-existing laws, and as to all future cases, provides that the lapse of two years from recording shall make that which was before presumptive evidence only, conclusive upon the rights of the parties. The act seems to be in its principal aspects one of limitation, and, as such, is within the constitutional power of the Legislature to enact as affecting future cases, and we think within settled rules equally within its power as to existing rights. It gives, in all cases, a time for the person aggrieved to establish his rights unaffected by the provisions of the enactment; but provides that after the lapse of a certain time

the Comptroller's deed shall be conclusive evidence of the regularity of the proceedings upon which it is based. Legislation of such a character has frequently been held within the constitutional power of the Legislature to enact.

The power of the Legislature to change rules of evidence as they exist at common law, and to limit, change and vary existing rules for the limitation of actions, has been the subject of frequent consideration in the courts, and has been uniformly held not to be affected or restricted by the constitutional provisions prohibiting the taking of life, liberty or property without due process of law. (Rexford v. Knight, 11 N. Y. 308; Hand v. Ballou, 12 N. Y. 541; Howard v. Moot, 64 N. Y. 262; Terry v. Anderson, 95 U. S. Repts. 628; Mitchell v. Clark, 110 U. S. Repts. 633; Hickcox v. Tollman et al., 38 Barb. 608; Webb v. Den, 17 Howard U. S. Repts. 576.)

It was held in *Hickcox v. Tollman* that there could be no vested right in a rule of evidence, and that therefore the Legislature could repeal a statute making a Comptroller's deed presumptive evidence of the regularity of the proceedings upon which it was based without affecting any constitutional right of the grantee in such deed. Webb v. Den held that a statute providing that deeds which had been registered twenty years or more should be presumed to be upon lawful authority, whether legally probated or not, was constitutional, and within the authority of the Legislature to make.

Considered as an act of limitation, the only question in relation thereto, is whether such limitation is just, and gives the claimant a reasonable opportunity to enforce his rights. (See authorities, *supra*.) Under all of the circumstances of the case, it can not, we think, be said as a question of law, that the time afforded is unreasonable. Considered as establishing a rule of evidence, the only question for examination is, whether property is thereby necessarily taken without due process of law. It is not contended by the defendant, that if this statute be given its natural meaning and effect, the Comptroller's deed vests a valid title to the land in the plaintiff; but, it is claimed that the statute is unconstitutional and void as violating that provision which prohibits the taking of "life, liberty or property without due process of law," and it is urged that the exercise of the power of taxation can not lawfully be employed without giving the taxpayer, at some stage of the proceedings, a right to be heard in relation to the imposition of taxes upon his property.

Conceding, for the purpose of the argument, the correctness of this proposition (Stewart v. Palmer, 74 N. Y. 183; Spencer v. Mer-

chant, 100 N. Y. 385; id. 125 U. S. Repts. 356), it is a matter of grave doubt whether a stranger, not being in possession of, or claiming title to the property taken, can raise the question that it has been illegally taken from another. The owner may waive the constitutional protection to his property if he chooses, and in that event it is clear that no one is entitled to set it up for him (44 N. Y. 415; 46 id. 318; 50 id. 240; 52 id. 641). A stranger can not be a person aggrieved in such a case, and comes within the general rule of law that only those having a legal interest in the subject of an action can litigate the validity of the title thereto in legal proceedings.

Passing this question, however, and assuming that the defendant had a right to rebut the plaintiff's proof of title, we come to the question whether the owner of the property, if any such there be, has, in this instance, been deprived of his property without due process of law and an opportunity of being heard. It may be conceded that in the absence of a curative act, an omission by the assessors to hold meetings for the review of their assessments and to give notice therefor as required by statutes, is a jurisdictional defect which, in a proceeding between the owner and one claiming a right in such property, under a tax sale, renders such sale irregular and void. (Jewel v. Vansteenburg, 58 N. Y. 85; Van Rensselaer v. Whitbeck, 7 id. 517; Westfall v. Preston, 49 id. 349; Wheeler v. Mills, 40 Barb., 644.)

But this principle does not determine the question here presented. The question in hand concerns the power of the Legislature to enact rules of evidence and limitation having retrospective effect with respect to causes of action which have not yet been made the subject of legal proceedings or challenged by any one having an interest in the property to be affected thereby.

No question is raised over the power of the Legislature in relation to general legislation to enact laws and give them retroactive operation, so that the circumstance that they are retroactive alone constitutes no legal objection to their validity. (Dash v. Van Kleeck, 7 Johns. 477; Norris v. Beyea, 13 N. Y. 273.) The argument is that a lawful exercise of the taxing power by the Legislature requires that notice and an opportunity to be heard before the taxing officers in respect to the imposition of the tax should be afforded to the taxpayer, and the stress of the contention is that the land owner has, by the operation of this law, been deprived of his day in court. Unless, therefore, it can be shown that the taxpayer has been actually or substantially deprived of his opportunity to be heard on the imposition of this tax, the argument fails.

It was said by Judge Allen, in Howard v. Moot (64 N. Y. 268), that "while the Legislature can not take from parties vested rights without compensation, the remedies by which rights are to be enforced or defended are within the absolute control of that branch of the government. The rules of evidence are not an exception to the doctrine that all rules and regulations affecting remedies are, at all times, subject to modification and control by the Legislature. The changes which are enacted from time to time may be made applicable to existing causes of action, as the law thus changed would only prescribe the rules for future controversies. It may be conceded for all of the purposes of this appeal, that a law that should make evidence conclusive which was not so necessarily and of itself, and thus preclude the adverse party from showing the truth, would be void, as indirectly working a confiscation of property, or a destruction of vested rights." (See, also, Hand v. Ballou, 12 N. Y. 541.)

The converse of the latter proposition would seem necessarily to follow from the rule laid down, and if such legislation did not work a confiscation of property or a destruction of vested rights it would be sustained as a legitimate exercise of power.

In the matter of Van Antwerp (56 N. Y. 265) it was held that the constitutional provision that a citizen should not be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, was not effected by the exercise of the taxing power. It was said "the act (in question) was an exercise of the taxing power by the Legislature, which, for public purposes, is unlimited, except as specifically restrained by the Constitution. * * * All property is held subject to such burdens as may be imposed upon it for public purposes, and the imposition does not deprive the citizen of any rights of property within the meaning of the clauses referred to." So also in matter of N. Y. P. E. Sch. v. Davis (31 N. Y. 584) Judge Denio says that "in executing the taxing power, the Legislature provides such agencies and safeguards against surprise, mistake and injustice as is thought expedient. It is manifestly proper that the taxpayers should have notice of the imposition proposed to be laid upon them, and an opportunity for making suggestions and explanations to the proper administrative board or officer; and this is generally secured in all well-considered systems of taxation. But it is for the Legislature to determine and prescribe in every case what shall be sufficient, and there is not, that I am aware of, any constitutional provision bearing on the subject." In the case of Stewart v. Palmer (74 N. Y. 183) this court laid down the rule in a case

involving the right of taxation to pay for the expense of a local improvement, that the constitutional prohibition against taking life, liberty or property, required that some notice should be given to the land owner, and some opportunity afforded him to be heard in regard thereto. But it was further said in that case, that "the Legislature may prescribe the kind of notice and the mode in which it shall be given, but it can not dispense with all notice." (Spencer v. Merchant, 125 U. S. Repts. 356.)

A manifest difference exists between the modes of making assessments for local improvements and those provided for annual taxation, and much reason exists why a more formal notice should be given in one case than the other. In one case they are special, transitory and occasional, and in the other regular, fixed and of annual occurrence, known to all people. In one case they become public only when proceedings are instituted, and may escape the notice of the land owner. In the other they occur every year and are as constant in their recurrence as the changes of the seasons. Conceding, therefore, the right of the taxpayers to this opportunity, we think an examination of the statute under which this tax was levied, shows that he was not deprived of such notice and opportunity to be heard as the nature of the case required. The provision of the general statutes require that assessment-rolls in each year shall be completed on or before the first day of August, and notices posted in the town that a copy thereof has been made and left with one of the assessors, where any person interested can see and examine the same until the third Tuesday of August, thereafter, and that on that day the assessors will meet at a time and place, specified in such notice, to review their assessments. (2 R. S., 7th ed., pp. 992–993.) The notice required by this act, it will be observed, is not personal or of an absolute character, but is constructive, and the provision for a hearing of the taxpayers by the assessors, is of the most informal and indefinite character. It doubtless gives the taxpayer the right to appear before the assessors, at the time stated and endeavor to persuade them to modify or abate his assessment. He may attempt to swear off his assessment for personal property, but beyond this a hearing does not seem to give him any legal rights, or a denial of such hearing inflict any absolute legal damage. Section 5, chapter 176, of the Laws of 1851, provides that in case of the neglect of the assessors to meet for review, as required by the statute, any person aggrieved by an assessment may appeal to the board of supervisors at their next annual meeting, who shall have power

to review and correct such assessment. The consequences of an omission by the assessors to hold the meeting are thus expressly declared, and would seem to deprive such omission of any other effect than that given to it by this statute. Ample opportunity is thereby given the taxpayer, if he feels aggrieved in respect to the assessment of his property, to be heard before the board of supervisors, who are vested with full power to afford all and any relief which was possessed by the assessors. The taxpayer must be presumed to have knowledge of the provisions of public statutes, and as the time and place for the meetings of the board of supervisors are fixed by statute, and occur at stated periods, we must presume that the Legislature intended such notice of the time and place for the hearing of dissatisfied taxpayers to be adequate notice of the opportunity to be heard. As the primary object of the constitutional provision is to enable the property owner to be heard by some officer or tribunal in respect to the taxing of his property, and having power to relieve him before he can be deprived of it, he can not justly claim that he has been unlawfully assessed and taxed, if such opportunity has been afforded him and he has negligently omitted to avail himself of it. It must be assumed that the taxpayers know the law of the State in respect to the time and method of assessing property and levying taxes, and if they are presumed to know the provisions for the review of assessments they must be equally presumed to know the remedy given by the law for an omission by the assessors to hold the meeting for such review.

We are, therefore, of the opinion that the opportunity afforded the taxpayer to appear before the board of supervisors and challenge the legality and fairness of his assessment was a satisfaction of his rights in respect to a hearing on the subject. It would have been competent for the Legislature, while authorizing the imposition of taxes to have omitted altogether the provisions requiring notice and a meeting by the assessors to review assessments, and to have provided only for a hearing before the supervisors in the first instance. Having full authority over the subject it could lawfully provide for the ways and manner of hearing the taxpayer and in default of a hearing as provided, it could declare the consequences of such default and provide for a hearing in some equivalent mode. So long as a taxpayer is given the equivalent therefor, the Legislature has done all that is required of it under any view of a taxpayers' constitutional rights. (Spencer v. Merchant, 100 N. Y. 585.) It was held in the Matter of Depyster (80 N. Y. 565) that an assessment for the expenses of building a sewer is not

invalid because of an omission to give to the owners of lots assessed a personal notice that an assessment is to be imposed. The Legislature may prescribe what the notice shall be, and when provision has been made for notice by publication before the final confirmation of the assessment and an opportunity afforded to make objections within a time specified and this has been complied with, no constitutional right of the taxpayer has been violated by such proceedings. This case seems to be an authority for the views above presented. But more than this, after the tax has been returned to the Comptroller, the taxpayer has still the right, both before and after a sale of his property, to appear before that officer and make proofs of any illegality in the tax levy, and demand that such tax, and any sale made thereon shall be canceled by him (secs. 83 and 85, chap. 427, Laws of 1885, 2 R. S., 7th ed., pp. 10, 32); and finally the act of 1885 itself provides for the exercise of the rights of the Comptroller to cancel taxes and sales illegally made, when the taxes have been legally paid, or where the town or ward had no legal right to assess the land. These rights were not only open to the taxpayer to exercise at any time previous to the act of 1885, but the right of all persons to exercise them was also preserved in all cases for six months after the passage of that act. Any damage that may occur to a citizen by reason of a change in the statutory limitations, befalls him in consequence of his neglect to avail himself of the remedy which the law leaves open to him for a prescribed period, and not by reason of the operation of the law itself. It would seem that the right of a property owner to assert his title to property claimed by him, after such ample opportunity to protect such right had been afforded, could be regulated by a law of limitation without incurring the objection that his property had been taken without due process of law.

Any error in the admission by the trial court of the answer to the question "who did they say they measured for?" put to the defendant's employes, was cured by the subsequent admission of the defendant that the witnesses were in his employ.

The papers also offered in evidence by the defendant purporting to be unauthenticated copies of papers in the Comptroller's office, were properly rejected by the court. No legal proof that they were such copies was given, and the case does not show that they were in any way material.

The assessment-rolls of the Township from 1872 to 1883, offered in evidence by the defendant to show that Lot No. 219 was assessed to one Smith as resident lands, with a view of raising a presumption

that they were actually occupied during that period, were properly excluded by the court. The question at issue was whether the lands were actually occupied or not, and the proposed evidence had no tendency to prove this fact, for if Smith was a resident the lands would have been assessed to him whether occupied or not. In any view the evidence simply tended to show that the assessors supposed that land was occupied, and that fact was clearly incompetent upon the issue of actual occupation.

It follows, from the views expressed, that the judgment should be affirmed.

All concur.

(A copy.) H. E. SICKELS,
Reporter.

APPENDIX C.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

vs.

BENTON TURNER.

OPINION OF Hon. RICHARD L. HAND, Referee.

The People of the State of New York

vs.

Benton Turner.

SUPREME COURT.

The People of the State of New York against Benton Turner.

Statement of Facts.

On October 12, 1877, the Comptroller sold the South East Quarter of Township 24, Great Tract, at Macombs Purchase, situated in the Town of Harrietstown, Franklin County, New York, for the unpaid taxes for the years 1866–67–68–69 and 1870, and also for school taxes for 1869 and 1870, including highway taxes for all of said years, amounting in the aggregate, with interest and expenses of sale, to the sum of $1,266.46.

At said sale the above described premises were bid in by the Comptroller on behalf of the People of the State of New York, and thereafter said premises were conveyed by the Comptroller to the People by deed, dated June 9, 1881, which deed was recorded in Franklin County Clerk's office June 8, 1882.

The two years allowed by law for redemption from such sale expired October 12, 1879.

The Comptroller served no notice upon any person during the two years allowed by law for redemption from such sale under section 68 of chapter 427 of the Laws of 1855, being the notice required to be served upon the person in occupation, if the premises are actually occupied.

The entire South East Quarter of Township 24 contains 7,500 acres of land.

A short time prior to the commencement of this action the defendant, Benton Turner, entered upon the land aforesaid, claiming to be the owner of the same, and cut and removed therefrom logs of the amount of 1,250 standards, of the value of one dollar per standard.

The defendant claimed title to said premises under the conveyance from Christopher F. Norton's heirs and under a sheriff's deed upon a sale under a judgment against said Christopher F. Norton, recovered June 20, 1877.

The defendant took the logs above referred to under a claim of right alleging that the title to the premises in the State was void for the reasons that the tax sale under which the deed to the State was given was illegal by reason of irregularities in levying the taxes for which the sales were made and that the land in question or some part of it was occupied when the time of redemption from the 1877 tax sale expired and notice of redemption was not served on the occupant.

The People through the State Forest Commission commenced an action to recover the logs taken as above stated or the value of the same and the defendant answered and set up the defenses above stated and the said action was referred to Hon. Richard L. Hand, of Elizabethtown, N. Y.

The People were represented by Judge S. A. Kellogg and Albert Hessberg, the defendant was represented by Messrs. Barnard, Beckwith & Wheeler, and Mr. Royal Corbin, of Plattsburgh, and Mr. Frank Smith of New York.

The referee decided the action in favor of the State Forest Commission, and handed down the following opinion:

Hand, *Referee.*—The objections, that the assessment-roll for 1867 was not verified after the tenth day of August and that the assessors did not meet in 1870 for review of their assessment, are obviated by chapter 448 of the Laws of 1885. Indeed, the effect of this enactment being to make the conveyance, under which the plaintiff claims, conclusive evidence, under the circumstances of this trial, of regularity in these respects, it can not be found that such objections have any basis of fact. Nor is this statute unconstitutional in that regard. (People v. Turner, 49 Hun, 466; S. C. in Court of Appeals, 117 N. Y. 227; Joslyn v. Rockwell, 13 N. Y. Supp.; 311; Cromwell v. MacLean, 123 N. Y. 474.)

It is urged, with great force, that the decisions by which the constitutionality of this enactment was maintained, were in cases where the objection of want of opportunity, because the State, who claims under the Comptroller's deed here, had not expressed its consent to be sued, was not presented to or considered by the courts. But the same state of facts, in this respect, existed in People v. Turner (117 N. Y. *supra*), and no impression produced upon

the mind of the referee by the learning and ability of the learned counsel for the defendant could properly result in a decision that a statute is unconstitutional, which the courts of this State have, on facts substantially the same, declared constitutional, upon the theory that the courts had overlooked the existence or effect of those facts. Such an argument, if correct, can not prevail, until presented in the Court of Appeals.

If the premises described in the Comptroller's deed to the plaintiff and under which the plaintiff claims in this action, "or any part thereof," were, on the 12th day of October, 1879, "in the actual occupancy of any person," the plaintiff has failed to establish title; has not shown a right to the immediate possession of the logs cut by the defendant, and can not, therefore, recover in this action.

No claim is made that there was any occupation otherwise than by the acts of Harvey Moody; and the question presented is whether those were an actual occupation of any part of the premises at the time specified.

It must be conceded, we think, that this question should be considered and determined precisely as if the only property described in the Comptroller's deed to the plaintiff were the strip of land along Rogers brook, spoken of as "Moody's meadows." (Comstock v. Beardsley, 15 Wend. 348; Bush v. Davidson, 16 id. 550; Leland v. Bennett, 5 Hill, 286.)

The authorities are also to the effect that the occupation, within the meaning of this statute (Laws of 1855, chap. 437, sec. 68), need not be under claim of title. (Jackson v. Estly, 7 Wend. 148; Lucas v. McEnerna, 19 Hun, 14; Bank v. Mersereau, 3 Barb. Ch. 528.)

The facts may be stated briefly as follows:

In the midst of a forest, three miles from any highway or human habitation, was a piece of low, marshy land, too soft to bear upon its surface the weight of domestic animals, excepting when frozen in the winter season, through which ran a small stream, called "Rogers brook." The melting snows covered this strip of land with water in the spring time, and a scant natural growth of trees grew, and died, and fell upon it. "Wild grass" occupied much of its surface, and frequent "clumps" of alder and other bushes were scattered over it. Its condition seems to have been attributed to the work of a colony of beavers at some previous time, as it is characterized as a "beaver meadow." Such a place, resulting from purely natural causes, would furnish a kind of coarse hay, available for feeding cattle but unsuited to horses. It is not proved, but may, we think, be inferred from the testimony of Torrence, Ames, and

Miller, that such natural meadows are not uncommon among Adirondack forests, and that the people of that country resort to them, more or less, for the grass which may be obtained from them.

The land in question lay in the southeast and northeast quarters of Township 24 (the southeast quarter being the premises described in the complaint), and extended across the Township line into the adjoining county of Essex; four or five acres of it lying in each quarter, and about one acre beyond the county line.

About the year 1860, Harvey Moody, residing some six miles distant, and having no right to or interest in the premises, entered upon this natural meadow and cut some grass, but seems to have done nothing upon that portion of it lying in the southeast quarter of the township earlier than 1862. (Miller.) About the year 1862, or soon after, he extended this cutting into the southeast quarter and over into Essex county. From that time, and until his death, in April, 1880, he annually, in August or September, cut this grass, and as it could not be drawn away until the ground was frozen, stacked it on the ground when cut. Each succeeding winter, in January or February, it was drawn off by himself and those to whom he at times sold some of it. The amount of hay thus procured from the entire surface cut over varied, the largest amount being from eight to twelve tons.

On two occasions Moody scattered a little grass seed on the surface, once a peck of "herds grass," and on the other occasion a peck of "red top," and he twice burned over the dry brush and stubble. From time to time he cut away more or less of the bushes, by which the area of the grass was somewhat enlarged. Such cutting on the one hand and the natural increase of bushes on the other, made the extent of surface which could be mown quite variable, but it seems to have never exceeded ten acres.

He used a small "dam," made by throwing some poles across the brook and placing slabs or pieces of board on them, to obstruct the stream and thus overflow a little land, perhaps half an acre.

The quality of grass improved somewhat, and was slightly superior to that cut upon similar natural meadows in that part of the country.

No other person, so far as appears, ever cut grass upon this ground, and it came to be known as the "Moody Meadows."

Between 1870 and 1876, Mr. Norton, who was the owner of the southeast quarter of Township 24, and other forest lands in the neighborhood, visited his property. Moody had an interview with him at that time, and an agreement was made between them by

which, in consideration of Moody's undertaking to keep watch for trespassers on Norton's property, the latter gave Moody the privilege of cutting grass upon these "Moody Meadows." There was some talk about a lease of them, and such a paper was subsequently written, but it does not appear to have been delivered to Moody, or, indeed, executed by Norton. No dwelling-house or other building was ever placed or used upon the land by Moody. No fence inclosed any part of it at any time. No ground was broken anywhere upon its surface. Nor is it shown that its use had any connection with any known farm, or was for supply of fuel or fencing timber.

These being the facts, was Moody "in the actual occupancy" of the premises in October, 1879?

It is not necessary to the possession of land, we think, that it be inclosed by fence, or that any one should, in fact, reside upon it; but we are aware of no adjudication by the Courts of this State which recognizes as an "actual occupant," under this Statute, one who does not either reside upon or cultivate uninclosed premises. In Comstock v Beardsley there was a resident in a dwelling-house, and cultivation also; in Bush v. Davison, a tenant resided upon the land; in Leland v. Bennett there was actual cultivation, and the decision of Smith v. Sanger, in the Supreme Court (3 Barb. 360), was based upon cultivation and the fact that a fence inclosed the premises.

It is urged however that here is shown cultivation, because Moody scattered some grass seed on the surface twice, set fire to the dry materials on the surface twice, on different occasions obstructed the brook in such a way as to put half an acre of the land temporarily under water, and cut away some of the alders nearly every year.

We can not regard all these acts as constituting, in any proper sense, cultivation. These, it seems to us, are but incidents, and very slight ones, in the getting from wild, uninclosed, and unimproved land its natural product; while the photographs in evidence and, more especially, the description given by all the witnesses render the claim that this "beaver meadow" was cultivated or improved entirely indefensible.

But if this could be regarded as a cultivation of the meadow, an insuperable difficulty is found, we think, in the relations of Moody to the property. It would seem an embarrassing rule, by which the intent of a third person in doing acts upon land should be of weight in determining where the title to that land is vested. Yet there can be no question that such intent may be of the utmost

importance. Suppose a piece of property has been sold for taxes upon which there is an abandoned dwelling-house, the premises being wholly unoccupied. When the time for giving notice to occupants has arrived, should the purchaser find in this dwelling-house a tramp, who has availed himself of its shelter for an hour's midday slumber, must his title fail for want of notice to redeem given to this tramp? On the other hand, if this same tramp, with the intent to adopt this house as his dwelling and hold it as such, right or wrong, so long as he can, has entered into possession of it, can it be said that there is no "actual occupant" of it?

We think that the Court of Appeals has directly decided that intent may be a vital element of "actual occupancy." (Smith v. Sanger, 4 N. Y. 577.)

There was what the Supreme Court regarded as a substantiaf inclosure of a very small part of Lot 84 by one occupying and cultivating the adjoining Lot 4. The case then presented the facts, visible upon the ground, of inclosure and cultivation. Upon these facts the Supreme Court decided that title to Lot 84 by Comptroller's deed upon tax sale was not good, because there had been no notice to redeem. This decision was reversed by the court of last resort, and the theory of such reversal was expressed by Brownson, J., in these words: "In all of the cases where it has been held that notice was necessary, there was a substantial occupancy of some part of the lot or parcel of land with an intention to enjoy the property, either by right or by wrong; while here the enjoyment seems to have been merely accidental, and without an intention to occupy any part of Lot 84."

We can not resist the conclusion that nothing done by Moody constituted "actual occupation" of these "meadows." Until his arrangement with the owner, he was a naked and confessed trespasser. The annual repetition of the trespass did not make it more than a trespass. He came to the owner with that confession, and pretending nothing more. It is not improbable that very many "natural meadows" exist among the Adirondack forests which are, and for many years have been, annually mowed and the grass taken away precisely as this had been, but it can not be that this constitutes actual occupation of them. If it were so, the assessment of all such lands as non-resident would seem to be void, and all sales of them for non-payment of taxes inoperative, beyond the curative effect of any exercise of legislative power. (Joslyn v. Rockwell, *supra.*)

After the arrangement with the owner, and in October, 1879, he was exercising a privilege — enjoying a definite license to do a specific thing, which was to cut and carry away grass from this piece of land. There was, in our opinion, no holding of the land, no possession of the premises as such — nothing more than the enjoyment of a license to do some one thing upon the premises. This, too, was enjoyed by him not as agent of the owner or for the benefit of the owner, but for his own personal advantage.

The conclusion reached seems to us fully supported by the analogy of numerous decisions of our Courts in actions of a different class.

For example, the action to quiet title lies only when the plaintiff has been for three years "in the actual possession" (Code, sec. 1638), and the action of ejectment must be brought against the occupant, if the premises are "actually occupied" (Code, sec. 1502), and may be maintained, in the absence of paper title, by proof of the plaintiff's actual possession unlawfully entered upon by defendant.

Illustrations of what constitutes "actual possession" or "actual occupation" in such cases, are given by the following adjudications:

In actions to quiet title, Cleveland v. Crawford (7 Hun, 616); Churchill v. Onderdonk (59 N. Y. 134); see, also, the Massachusetts case of Jeffrey's Neck v. Ipswich (26 N. E. Rep. 239); and the Vermont case of Town of Corinth v. Locke (20 Atl. Rep. 809); in ejectment, Shaver v. McGraw (12 Wend. 558); Lane v. Gould (10 Barb. 254); Redfield v. Utica, etc., R. R. (25 id. 54); Miller v. Downing (54 N. Y. 631); Thompson v. Burhans (79 id. 93); Martin v. Rector (101 id. 77); Gouverneur v. National Ice Company (11 N. Y. Supp. 87). So, too, in cases of trespass and the like, Wheeler v. Spinola (54 N. Y. 377); Miller v. Long Island Railroad (71 id. 380); Price v. Brown (101 id. 669); Roe v. Strong (107 id. 350); Lyon v. Sellew (34 Hun, 124); Pierce v. Keator (9 id. 532; aff'd, 70 N. Y. 419).

The tendency of all the authority in this State, so far as we have been able to discover it, would seem to be that to constitute actual occupancy of land there must be either residence, use of buildings for business, manufacturing, etc., inclosure, cultivation, or use of the land in connection with some known farm, or for the supply of fuel and fencing timber for ordinary use, *and also* an intention to possess and enjoy the land either by right or by wrong, as distinguished from enjoyment of a license to do some act upon the land, or *profit à prendre.*

We have been referred to numerous cases decided in other jurisdictions, which we have carefully considered, with many others not cited by counsel. These are not in harmony, and we need not speculate as to the weight of conflicting precedents from other States to determine on which side of the question the balance descends, having such abundance of authority of our own jurisdiction. Having given much time and labor to this question, with the aid of able and scholarly arguments by the learned counsel on each side, and the careful examination of a very large number of adjudications, we have reached the conviction that the plaintiff was not under the necessity of showing service of any notice to redeem, because there was no "actual occupancy" of any part of the premises conveyed to the State by the Comptroller.

APPENDIX D.

CATALOGUE OF MAPS AND FIELD-NOTES.

LIST OF MAPS.

Ever since the organization of this Commission the necessity of a map which would show correctly the allotments of the various townships in the Great Forest of Northern New York has been felt, both in our office business and in our field work. The existing maps are incomplete and erroneous to a considerable extent. None of them embrace the whole of the territory known as the Adirondack Plateau, our best map, the Butler, being particularly deficient in this respect. The Wardens, Inspectors and Foresters have been greatly impeded in their work by the lack of some accurate diagram which would show on one sheet the complete allotment of that territory.

The Commission has accordingly directed that a map be compiled from the records in the various State offices, and that it be carefully compared with the records in the offices of the various County Clerks and Land Companies; and, that all details obtainable from reliable and authentic sources be inserted. This map, which is being prepared in this office, is 56 by 67 inches in size, on a scale of two miles to the inch, and will embrace nearly all the territory shown on the small map attached to this report. It will be of great value in the routine work of this Bureau, in the preparation of forest statistics, in the purchase of lands, and in the final situation of the Park lines. It will also show the location of all the State lots, the lakes, streams, main roads, settlements, and railroads within the Great Forest. Land owners, surveyors, prospectors, tourists, and those who wish to locate in or visit that region will greatly appreciate this work. As a matter of course, such a map will contain some variation of scale and direction consequent upon the inaccuracy of the old surveys, and the impossibility of "fitting together" the large number of conflicting maps and overlapping patents.

In the preparation of this work a very large number of maps have been examined, and in order to fully avail ourselves of whatever previous work had been done in this direction, it became necessary to compile a catalogue of all maps and field-notes relating to the territory in charge, and to indicate thereon the repository of each map or document.

As the compilation of this list involved a large amount of patient labor, with a result highly valuable to many persons outside of this Department, it has been thought advisable to append it here for the benefit of those to whom it will undoubtedly be of great assistance. It will be particularly useful to surveyors and land owners in the Adirondacks and Catskills, and to town and county officers for ready reference.

The so-called "Catalogue," a list of maps and surveys in the offices of the Secretary of State, State Engineer and Surveyor, Comptroller, and in the New York State Library, was published in 1859, and is insufficient for present use, a great many maps and surveys having been made since that date. The "Calendar of New York Colonial Manuscripts," covering the period from 1643 to 1803, was published in 1864. Both works are now out of print. As these publications are voluminous, and refer to the land records of the entire State, any examination of their contents with reference to a particular locality is necessarily slow and uncertain.

The list appended here, which is complete to date, contains only such maps and surveys as pertain to the Adirondack and Catskill region. It comprises all the maps in the various State Departments, and is supplemented by reference to maps and field-notes in certain private offices and county offices of record. It was prepared by the Civil Engineer and Surveyor in the employ of the Commission, a gentleman who has had ample experience in these matters, and who was in charge of one of the parties engaged on the Adirondack Survey, under Mr. Verplanck Colvin.

CATALOGUE

OF

Maps, Field-notes, Surveys, and Landpapers of Patents, Grants, and Tracts Situate Within the Counties Embracing the Forest Preserve of the State of New York.

Compiled by J. B. KOETTERITZ, C. E.

MEM.—The counties embracing the Forest Preserve are Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Lewis, Oneida, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Warren, and Washington, which for convenience have been designated as the Adirondack Preserve; and the counties of Delaware, Greene, Sullivan, and Ulster, which have been designated as the Catskill Preserve.

CATALOGUE

OF

Maps, Field-notes, Surveys, and Landpapers of Patents, Grants, and Tracts Situate within the Counties Embracing the Forest Preserve of the State of New York.

N. B.— The repository is indicated in italics. The offices of the Forest Commission, Secretary of State, State Engineer, and Comptroller are at Albany, N. Y.

ADIRONDACK PRESERVE.

A.

Adgate's Patent, field-notes of, by Benjamin Wright, 1794. *State Engineer's Office: Case* 2, *No.* 21, *bundle indorsed, "Lands north of Mohawk River."*

Adgate's Patent, map of, by Benjamin Wright, 1804. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 484.

Adgate's Patent. *Office of Secretary of State: Land Papers, Vol.* 46, *p.* 63; *Vol.* 52, *pp.* 30, 69, 73; *Vol.* 53, *p.* 43; *Vol.* 60, *pp.* 61, 75, 76; *Vol.* 61, *pp.* 108, 109.

Adgate's Patent, map of; copied from a map of James Abeel. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 75.

Adgate's Patent, map of, by Benjamin Wright, 1831. *County Clerk's Office, Utica, N. Y.: No.* 30. (*On rollers*).

Adgate's Patent, map of, by C. Taylor, 1833. *County Clerk's Office, Utica, N. Y.:* (*On rollers*).

Adgate's Eastern Tract, map of. *County Clerk's Office, Herkimer, N. Y.: No.* 34.

Adgate's Eastern Tract, map of, Herkimer and Oneida Counties. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 10. (*Old Series*).

Adgate's Eastern Tract, map of, Herkimer County. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 111. (*New Series*).

Adgate's Eastern Tract, map of, Oneida County. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 185. (*New Series.*) *Case* (*Oneida*), 1.

Adgate's Eastern Tract, map of, by L. M. Taylor, 1843. *County Clerk's Office, Utica, N. Y.: Book* 4, *map* 24.

Adgate's Eastern Tract, map of, by John A. Miller, 1843. *County Clerk's Office, Utica, N. Y.: Book* 4, *map* 36.

Adgate's Eastern Tract, map of, by Seymour Remsen and H. Parks, Jr., 1864. *County Clerk's Office, Utica, N. Y.: Book* 5, *map* 37.

Adgate's Eastern Tract, Cramer Tract, map of, Herkimer County. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 950 (*New Series*).

Adgate's Eastern Tract, Devereaux Tract, map of, Oneida and Herkimer Counties. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Oneida*), 15.

Adgate's Eastern Tract, Devereaux Tract, map of, Herkimer County. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Herkimer*), 5.

Adgate's Eastern Tract, map of lot 41, Devereaux Tract. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Oneida*), 4.

Adgate's Eastern Tract, map of lots 13, 14, 18, Miller and Swanton Tract. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Oneida*), 5.

Adgate's Eastern Tract, map of lot 14, Miller and Swanton Tract. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Oneida*), 2.

Adirondacks, Balston's map of the Adirondacks, 1885. *State Engineer's Office: Canals A, Roll* 1523.

Adirondacks and Catskills, Birdseye view of, by Walton Van Loon. *Forest Commission Office: No.* 39.

Adirondack Park, map of, as proposed to Legislature of 1891. *Forest Commission Office: No.* 100.

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Gore. Map of a gore of land in the county of Essex, surveyed by S. D. Kellogg, Deputy Surveyor, 1822. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 274.

Gore, map of, lying between the Old Military Tract and the Refugee Tract, by John Richards, Deputy Surveyor, 1829. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 300.

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Gore adjoining Townships 1 and 2, Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, and Moose River Tract, and Oxbow Tract and Benson Township, field-notes of. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 46, *p.* 61.

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Gores and overlappings between Jerseyfield, Lawrence, Glen, Bleecker and Lansing, and Vrooman's Patents, map of, by J. B. Koetteritz. (Adirondack Survey.) *Forest Commission Office: No.* 102.

Gore between Dartmouth Patent and Township 11, Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Warren County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 664 (*New Series*).

Gore between Dartmouth Patent and Township 11, Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, map showing town line across; Warren County. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Warren*), *No.* 15.

Gore between Ellice and Hague Tracts, map of, Warren County. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 485 (*New Series*); *case* (*Warren*), *No.* 10.

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Gore between Old Military and Refugee Tracts, Clinton County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 109 (*New Series*); *case* (*Clinton*) *No.* 26.

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Gore between Townships 29 and 31, Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, field-notes of. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 29, *p.* 192.

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K.

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Kayaderosseros Patent, Saratoga County, map of Great Lot 12, 22d allotment. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 681 (*New Series*).

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Kingsboro Patent, Western allotment, Fulton County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 878 (*New Series*)

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L.

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Lake George, map of, compiled from records of the State Departments and survey by S. R. Stoddard, 1883. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 502.

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Lake Pleasant, Hamilton County, map showing change of town line. *Office of Secretary of State: Town Line Book, Vol.* 2, *p.* 23.

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Le Ray De Chaumont, map of lands of. *Office of Secretary of State: Portfolio, No.* 272.

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Lewis and Jefferson Counties, map of parts of. *Forest Commission Office: No.* 31.

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Lewis' (Morgan) Tracts, field-notes and two maps of, by Jacob Quincy, 1792. *State Engineer's Office: Case* 2, *No.* 21. *In bundle indorsed "Lands north of Mohawk River."*

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Lewis, Essex County, map of town of, with corrections of Supervisor for Burr's Atlas, 1829. *State Engineer's Office: Case* 2, *No.* 33, 36.

Lewis, Essex County, map of town of, showing road and school districts. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 1036 (*New Series*).

Lewis and Elizabethtown, Essex County, map showing change of town line. *Office of Secretary of State: Town Line Book, Vol.* 1, *p.* 189.

Lewis and Jay, Essex County, map of boundary line between towns of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Essex*) *No.* 34.

Lewis, Lewis County, map of town of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 193 (*New Series*).

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Lewis and Jay, Essex County, map of lands in the towns of, surveyed by Enoch F. Henry, 1807. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 163.

Lisbon, St. Lawrence County, map of town of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 429 (*New Series*); *Case* (*St. Lawrence*) *No.* 10.

Lisbon Township, St. Lawrence County, map of Range 4, M. 2, Subdivisions 5 and 21 to 25 inclusive. *Comptroller's Office: Case (St. Lawrence) No.* 12.

Lisbon Township, St. Lawrence County, map of Range 5, M. 2, Subdivision 21. *Comptroller's Office: Case (St. Lawrence) No.* 14.

Lisbon Township, St. Lawrence County, map of Range 7, M. 3, Subdivision 6. *Comptroller's Office: Case (St. Lawrence) No.* 16.

Lisbon Township, St. Lawrence County, map of Range 8, M. 2, Subdivision 2. *Comptroller's Office: Case (St. Lawrence) No.* 18.

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Lisbon Township, St. Lawrence County, map of South-East ¼ of. *Comptroller's Office: Case (St. Lawrence) No.* 22.

Lisbon Gore, St. Lawrence County, map of parts of Lots 6 and 7, Section 3. *Comptroller's Office: Case (St. Lawrence) No.* 29.

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Livingston Gore, Clinton County, map of, showing subdivisions of Lots 22, 23, 24 and 25. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Clinton) No.* 45.

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Livingston Patent, Clinton County. *Office of Secretary of State: Landpapers Vol.* 62, *p.* 175.

Livingston (John) and Thomas Maule. Map of tracts of land in Clinton County, laid out for John Livingston and Thomas Maule, by Simeon DeWitt, Surveyor-General, July, 1800. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 184.

Livingston Patent, Clinton County, map of Divisions 6, 7 and 8. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 293 (*New Series*).

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Lott and Low's Patent, map of. *Office of Secretary of State: Deed-book, Vol.* 16, *p.* 378.

Lott and Low's Patent. Papers and surveys relating thereto. *State Engineer's Office: Case* 2, *No.* 67.

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Lott and Low's Patent. Rough map, showing the land petitioned for by Isaac Low and others whose names are inserted in each tract; also a sketch of the Patent of Kayaderosseros, the town of Schenectady, etc., 1771, MS. *State Library, Albany, N. Y.:* (*See Sir William Johnson's MSS., Vol.* 21.)

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Lott and Low's Patent, Fulton County, map of Lots 8, 9, 10 and 11. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 878 (*New Series*).

Lott and Low's Patent, Fulton County, map of Lots 9, 10 and 11. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 64 (*New Series*).

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Louisville, St. Lawrence County, map of township of. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 183.

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Louisville, St. Lawrence County, map of Lots 50, 51, 62, 63, 64, 65, 72 and 73, township of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*St. Lawrence*) *No.* 42.

Louisville and Lisbon, map of townships of. *Office of Secretary of State: Portfolio, No.* 36.

Louisville, Madrid, Stockholm and Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, map of towns of, showing allotments and town line, 1834. *State Engineer's Office: Case* 2, *No.* 32, 135.

Luzerne, Warren County, map of South part of town of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 156 (*New Series*).

Luzerne Tract, Warren County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 214 (*New Series*); *Case* (*Warren*) *No.* 1.

Luzerne Tract, Warren County, map and field-notes of. Surveyed by Webster and Kellogg, 1810. *Office of Secretary of State: Field-book, Vol.* 14, *p.* 198. *Portfolio, No.* 31.

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Luzerne Tract, map of. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 232.

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Luzerne Tract, Warren County, map and survey of Lot 41. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Warren) No.* 4.

Luzerne Tract, Warren County, map of Lots 47 and 54, showing town line. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Warren) No.* 4.

Lyonsdale and Greig, Lewis County, map of town of, showing town line between. *Office of Secretary of State: Town Line Book, Vol.* 2, *p* 47.

M.

Machin's Patent, Oneida County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 63 (*Old Series*).

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Machin's Patent, Herkimer and Oneida Counties, map of part in Russia. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 633 (*New Series*).

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Machin's Patent, Herkimer and Oneida Counties, map of Walker Tract. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Herkimer) No.* 7.

Machin's Patent, Oneida County, map of Lots 2, 3 and 7, Walker Tract. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Oneida) No.* 6.

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Macomb's Purchase. Map of a tract of land in the State of New York, called Macomb's Purchase. Compiled from the official returns under the inspection of the Surveyor-General, by Charles C. Brodhead. (Jefferson and Lewis Counties.) *State Engineer's Office: No.* 217.

Macomb's Purchase. Patent to Alexander Macomb, for land on the River St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, November 17, 1791. MS. *State Library, Albany, N. Y.*

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Macomb, map of the town of, St. Lawrence County, as surveyed and drawn by C. A. Parker, 1842. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 419.

Macomb's Purchase, map of. *County Clerk's Office, Canton, N. Y.*

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Macomb's Purchase, Great Tracts 1, 2 and 3, Franklin and St. Lawrence Counties, map of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Franklin*) *No.* 4.

Macomb's Purchase. Tracts Nos. 1, 2 and 3, outline map of Macomb's Purchase and the ten towns on the St. Lawrence River. Laid down from the original field-notes by William C Pierrepont, March, 1886. MS. ¼ sheet. *State Library, Albany, N. Y.*

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, map of. *Office of Secretary of State: Deed-book, Vol.* 36, *p.* 428.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tracts 2 and 3, Franklin and St. Lawrence Counties, map of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Franklin*) *No.* 4.

Macomb's Purchase, Franklin County, Great Tract 1, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 42 (*Old Series*); *Case* (*Franklin*) *No.* 4.

Macomb's Purchase, Franklin County, Great Tract 1, map of, not allotted. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 20 (*Old Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Lot 1, Diagram of the boundaries of, 1796. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 36. *p.* 9.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 2, map of Meigs and Mead's lands, Lots 18, 19 and 30, by B. H. Mann, 1851. *County Clerk's Office: Malone, N. Y.*

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 2, map of North 2–3 of. *County Clerk's Office, Malone, N. Y.*

Macomb's Purchase, Franklin County, Great Tract 1, Townships 2 and 3, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 20 (*Old Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 2, South ⅓ and North ½ of Township 5, map of, with allotments, streams, swamps and intervales. Surveyed by Nahum Baker. *County Clerk's Office Malone, N. Y.*

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 3, map of, allotment *County Clerk's Office, Malone, N. Y.*

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Townships 4 and 5, Franklin County, map of *Comptroller's Office: No.* 51 (*Old Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 5, map of 7,000 acres in South-East corner of. Surveyed by Peter Goff, 1804. *Office of J. Fennimore Cooper, Esq., Albany, N. Y.: No.* 28.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 5, map of 7,181 acres in South-East ¼ of Town of Bangor. Surveyed and allotted by

Elisha Johnson, 1810. *Office of J. Fennimore Cooper, Esq., Albany, N. Y.: No.* 63.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 5, map of South-East ¼, town of Bangor. Surveyed by Peter Goff, 1815. *Office of J. Fennimore Cooper, Esq., Albany, N. Y.: No.* 83.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, map of Townships 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24 and 27. *State Library, Albany, N. Y.: State Hall map, No.* 37.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 7, Franklin County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 39 (*Old Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 7, map of town of Dickinson. Surveyed by James Frost, 1829. *County Clerk's Office, Malone, N. Y.*

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 8, Franklin County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 263 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 8, Franklin County, map of Lots 94, 95, 96, 106, 107, 108, 118, 119, 120, 130, 131 and 132. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Franklin*) *No.* 28.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 9, field-book of North ⅓ of, by James Frost, 1827. *County Clerk's Office, Malone, N. Y.*

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 10, map of town of Dickinson. Surveyed by William B. Gilbert, 1841. *County Clerk's Office, Malone, N. Y.*

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 11, map of, by J. H. Jackson, 1831. *County Clerk's Office, Malone, N. Y.*

Macomb's Purchase, Great Track 1, Township 11, map of. *Forest Commission Office: No.* 82.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 11, Franklin County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 120 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 11, Franklin County, map of South ½ of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Franklin*) *No.* 1.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 11, map of Subdivision 5, Lot 8. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Franklin*) *No.* 21.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 11, map of 10 acres, South-East Corner, Lot 36. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Franklin*) *No.* 21.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 11, Lot 41, map of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Franklin*) *No.* 21.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 12, Franklin County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 467 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 12, map of part of, showing also gore East thereof. *Forest Commission Office: No.* 86.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 12, map of part of Lots 28 and 30. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Franklin) No.* 23.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 13, Franklin County, map of North-East ¼ of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 860 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 14, map of. *Forest Commission Office: No.* 84.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Townships 14, 15, 17 and 18, Franklin County, map of part of Brandon and Duane. *State Engineer's Office: Large Case.*

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 14, Franklin County, map of South ½ and North-East ¼ of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 122 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 15, Franklin County, map of North-West ¼. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Franklin) No.* 35.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 15, Franklin County, map of South-West ¼. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 639 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 15, map of North ½. *Forest Commission Office: No.* 76.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 15, Franklin County, map of North ½. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 175 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 15, map of North-East ¼, divided into sixteen Lots. *County Clerk's Office, Malone, N. Y.*

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 15, Franklin County, map of subdivisions of Lot 6, North-East ¼. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Franklin) No.* 24.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 16, Franklin County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Franklin) No.* 34.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 16, map of Town of Dickinson. Surveyed by Benjamin Wright, 1800. *County Clerk's Office, Malone, N. Y.*

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 17, map of Town of Brandon. Surveyed by Benjamin Wright, 1800. *County Clerk's Office, Malone, N. Y.*

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 17, Franklin County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 624 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 17, map of Middle ⅓ of. By Gilchrist. *County Clerk's Office, Malone, N. Y.*

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 17, Franklin County, map of resident lands in Middle ⅓ and South ⅓. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Franklin) No.* 22.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 18, Franklin County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 730 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 18, Franklin County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 967 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 18, Franklin County, map of North-East ¼. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 968 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 18, Franklin County, survey of North-East ¼. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Franklin*) *No.* 27.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 18, Franklin County, map of Lots 49 and 72. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 813 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 18, Franklin County, map of Lots 58, 68, 78, 88 and 98, and survey of Lots 58, 68, 78 and 93. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Franklin*) *No.* 26.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 18, Franklin County, map of Lots 63, 64, 65, 73 and 74. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 641 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 19, Franklin County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Franklin*) *No.* 3.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 19, map of. Farnsworth's resurvey. *Forest Commission Office: No.* 81.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 20, Franklin County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Franklin*) *No.* 14.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 20, Franklin County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Franklin*) *No.* 5.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 20, Franklin County, map of. By Samuel Shaw. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 513.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 20, sketch map of 42 lots, Town of Brandon, by Samuel Shaw. *County Clerk's Office, Malone, N. Y.*

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 20, Franklin County, map of Upper Saranac Lake. *Comptroller's Office, No.* 969 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 21, Franklin County, map of. *Comptroller's Office:* No. 508 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 21, Franklin County, map of South-East ¼. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Franklin*) *No.* 18.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 21, Franklin County, map of South-East corner. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 755 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 21, Franklin County, map of North-West ¼. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 758 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 21, map of part of, showing allotment made by H. K. Averill, Jr., 1889. *County Clerk's Office, Malone, N. Y.: Deed-book, Vol.* 89, *p.* 2.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 22, Franklin County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 123 (*New Series*); *case* (*Franklin*) *No.* 6.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Townships 22 and 27, Franklin County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Franklin*) *No.* 7

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 23, Franklin County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Franklin*) *No.* 8.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 23, map of parcels of State lands in. *Forest Commission Office: No.* 57.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 23, Franklin County. map of South ½. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 945 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 23, Franklin County, map of Upper Saranac Lake. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 969 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 24, Franklin County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 504 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 24, Franklin County, map of North-East ¼. *Comptroller's Office: Nos.* 1029, 1030 (*New Series*); *case* (*Franklin*) *No.* 18.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 26, Franklin County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 945 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 26, map of 1,333 acres near Racket Falls. *County Clerk's Office, Malone, N. Y.*

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, Township 27, Franklin County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Franklin*) *Nos.* 7 *and* 10.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Lot 2, diagram of the boundaries of, 1796. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 36, *p.* 33.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 2, Township 1, St. Lawrence County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 514 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 2, Township 3, Atherton, St. Lawrence County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 257 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 2, Township 3, St. Lawrence County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 174 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 2, Township 4, Harewood, St. Lawrence County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 59 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 2, Township 4, Harewood, St. Lawrence County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 260 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 2, Township 4, St. Lawrence County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 771 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 2, Township 4, Harewood, St. Lawrence County, survey of South-East ¼. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*St. Lawrence*) *No.* 48.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 2, Township 5, Jamestown, St. Lawrence County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*St. Lawrence*) *No.* 1.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 2, Township 5, Jamestown, St. Lawrence County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*St. Lawrence*) *No.* 45.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 2, Township 5, Jamestown, St. Lawrence County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*St. Lawrence*) *No.* 43.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 2, Township 6, St. Lawrence County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 126 (*New Series*); *case* (*St. Lawrence*) *No.* 23.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 2, Township 7, Granshue, St. Lawrence County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 988 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 2, Township 7, St. Lawrence County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*St. Lawrence*) *No.* 5.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 2, Township 7, St. Lawrence County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*St. Lawrence*) *No.* 44.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 2, Township 8, Hollywood, St. Lawrence County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*St Lawrence*) *No.* 25.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 2, Township 8, Hollywood, St. Lawrence County, map of North ½. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*St. Lawrence*) *No.* 24.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 2, Township 9, Kildare, St. Lawrence County, map of Lot 43. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*St. Lawrence*) *No.* 58.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 2, Township 9, Kildare, St. Lawrence County, map of Lot 48. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*St. Lawrence*) *No.* 59.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 2, Township 12, Riverdale, St. Lawrence County, map of North-West ¼. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*St. Lawence*) *No.* 60.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 2, Township 13, St. Lawrence County, map of Lots 47 and 48. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*St. Lawrence*) *No.* 61.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 2, Township 14, St. Lawrence County, map of Lots 11 and 13. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*St. Lawrence*) *No.* 61.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 2, Townships 17 and 18, St. Lawrence County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*St. Lawrence*) *No.* 25.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Lot 3, diagram of the boundaries of, 1796. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 36, *p.* 53.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 3, St. Lawrence County, map of Lot 11, Harrison's Tract. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*St. Lawrence*) *No.* 31.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 3, St. Lawrence County, map of Lots 13 and 14, Harrison's Tract. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 723 (*New Series*); *case* (*St. Lawrence*) *No.* 33.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 3, St. Lawrence County, map of Lot 15, Harrison's Tract. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*St. Lawrence*) *No.* 37.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 3, St. Lawrence County, map of DeWitt Lot 26, Middle $\frac{1}{3}$. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*St. Lawrence*) *No.* 28.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 3, St. Lawrence County, map of Lots 22 and 23, Harrison's Tract. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*St. Lawrence*) *No.* 39.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 4, St. Lawrence County, map of Betts and Bolton Tract. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*St. Lawrence*) *No.* 30.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 4, St. Lawrence County, map of West $\frac{1}{3}$. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*St. Lawrence*) *No.* 32.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 5, St. Lawrence County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 306 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 5. Map of the northerly part of the Township of Russell, St. Lawrence County, being Macomb's Purchase, as surveyed by Timothy Blair, of Blandford, Massachusetts. Copied from a copy of the original, 1831, for John Fine, Esq., by Robert Tate and Son, Deputy Surveyors, Ogdensburg, N. Y. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 334.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 5. Map of the northerly part of the Township of Russell, St. Lawrence County, being Macomb's Purchase, as surveyed by Timothy Blair, of Blandford, Massachusetts. Copied from a copy of the original, 1841, by Benjamin Smith. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 336.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tracts 3 to 5, St. Lawrence County, map of St. Lawrence Turnpike Lots. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*St. Lawrence*), *No.* 28.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 5, St. Lawrence County, map of Turnpike allotment. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*St. Lawrence*), *No.* 34.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Townships 5 and 8, St. Lawrence County, map of Turnpike Lots. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 3 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 6, St. Lawrence County, map of Clare. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 513 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 6, St. Lawrence County, map of East ½ of Clare. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 716 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 6, St. Lawrence County, survey of part of East ½. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*St. Lawrence*) *No.* 21.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 6, St. Lawrence County, map of South-West ¼ of Clare. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*St. Lawrence*) *No.* 62.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 8, map of Town of Edwards, showing allotment of 5,462½ acres in South-West corner thereof. *Office of J. Fenimore Cooper, Esq., Albany, N. Y.: No.* 61.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 8, St. Lawrence County, map of West ½ of Middle ⅓. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 125 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 8, St. Lawrence County, map of East ½ South of Turnpike Lot. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*St. Lawrence*) *No.* 63.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 8, St. Lawrence County, map of part of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 124 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 8, St. Lawrence County, map of Turnpike Lots. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 3 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 9, Sarahsburgh, St. Lawrence County, map of section 9. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*St. Lawrence*) *No.* 64.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 9, Sarahsburgh, St. Lawrence County, map of section 10. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*St. Lawrence*) *No.* 47.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 9, Sarahsburgh, St. Lawrence County, map of section 11. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*St. Lawrence*), *No.* 49.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 9, St. Lawrence County, map of section 11. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 989 (*New Series*); *case* (*St. Lawrence*) *No.* 54.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 9, St. Lawrence County, map of South ½, sections 12 and 16. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 731 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 9, St. Lawrence County, map of section 16. *Comptroller's Office: Case (St. Lawrence) No.* 35.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 10, St. Lawrence County, map of section 12. *Comptroller's Office: Case (St. Lawrence) No.* 55.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 10, St. Lawrence County, map of Lot 34. *Comptroller's Office: Case (St. Lawrence) No.* 11.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 11, St. Lawrence County, map of Havens' Tract. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 891 *(New Series); case (St. Lawrence) No.* 6.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 11, St. Lawrence County, map of Havens and Craigie's Tracts. *Comptroller's Office: Case (St. Lawrence) No.* 38.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 11, St. Lawrence County, map of Hogan and Havens' Tract. *Comptroller's Office: Case (St. Lawrence) No.* 36.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 11, St. Lawrence County, map of Brodie's Tract. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 617 *(New Series).*

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 11, St. Lawrence County, map of Lot 163, Brodie's Tract. *Comptroller's Office: Case (St. Lawrence) No.* 65.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 11, St. Lawrence County, map of Lot 166, Brodie's Tract. *Comptroller's Office: Case (St. Lawrence) No.* 66.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 12, map of parcels of State lands. *Forest Commission Office: No.* 57.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 12, St. Lawrence County, map of West ½, North part. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 990 *(New Series).*

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 12, St. Lawrence County, map of South part of West ½. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 460 *(New Series).*

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 12, St. Lawrence County, map of Lot 21, West ½. *Comptroller's Office: Case (St. Lawrence) No.* 68.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 12, St. Lawrence County, map of East ½. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 1034 *(New Series).*

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 12, St. Lawrence County, map of East ½, Lots 8, 9 and 21. *Comptroller's Office: Case (St. Lawrence) No.* 56.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 12, St. Lawrence County, map of East ½, Lot 12. *Comptroller's Office: Case (St. Lawrence) No.* 67.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 12, St. Lawrence County, map of East ½, Lots 15, 16 and 17. *Comptroller's Office: Case (St. Lawrence) No.* 57.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 12, St. Lawrence County, map of East ½, Lot 18. *Comptroller's Office: Case (St. Lawrence) No.* 9.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 12, St. Lawrence County, map of East ½, Lots 18, 19, 22 and 23. *Comptroller's Office: Case (St. Lawrence) No.* 17.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 12, St. Lawrence County, map of East ½, Lot 27. *Comptroller's Office: Case (St. Lawrence) No.* 50.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 12, St. Lawrence County, map of East ½, Lot 29. *Comptroller's Office: Case (St. Lawrence) No.* 51.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 12, St. Lawrence County, map of East ½, Lot 32. *Comptroller's Office: Case (St. Lawrence) No.* 52.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 12, St. Lawrence County, map of land of Woodell. *Comptroller's Office: Case (St. Lawrence) No.* 40.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Townships 14 and 15, St. Lawrence County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 1034 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 3, Township 14, St. Lawrence County, map of North-East ¼. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 616 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 4, map of, surveyed and partly laid out into lots of 440 acres each, by Charles C. Brodhead and assistants, 1796. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 215.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract No. 4, map of, by Charles C. Brodhead, 1798. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 228.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 4, showing triangle in easterly end of. *Forest Commission Office: No.* 58.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 4, Lewis County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 241 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tracts 4 and 5, Jefferson and Lewis Counties, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 127 (*Old Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Lot 4, field-notes of survey of 27 lots in, laid out by Charles C. Brodhead, 1798. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 37, *p.* 1.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Lot 4, field-notes of survey of Lots from 1 to 90, by Charles C. Brodhead. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 37, *p.* 33.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 4, Herkimer and Lewis Counties, map of Lots 13, 16, 19, etc. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Herkimer*) *No.* 1.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 4, Lewis County, map of Lots 33, 34 and 42. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 241 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 4, field-notes of survey of Lots from 90 to 182, by Charles C. Brodhead. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 37, *p.* 126.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 4, field-notes of survey of Lots from 183 to 273, by Charles C. Brodhead. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 37, *p.* 219.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 4, field-notes of survey of Lots from 274 to 353, by Charles C. Brodhead. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 37, *p.* 310.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 4, field-notes of survey of Lots from 354 to 389, by Charles C. Brodhead. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 37, *p.* 450.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 4, field-notes of survey of Lots from 394 to 449, by Charles C. Brodhead. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 37, *p.* 487.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 4, field-notes of survey of Lots from 450 to 506, by Charles C. Brodhead. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 37, *p.* 391.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 4, field-notes of survey of Lots from 507 to 568, by Charles C. Brodhead. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 37, *p.* 1.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 4, field-notes of survey of Lots from 569 to 653, by Charles C. Brodhead. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 38, *p.* 64.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 4, field-notes of survey of Lots from 654 to 745, by Charles C. Brodhead. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 38, *p.* 151.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 4, field-notes of survey of Lots from 746 to 837, by Charles C. Brodhead. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 38, *p.* 244.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 4, field-notes of survey of Lots from 838 to 908, by Charles C. Brodhead. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 38, *p.* 337.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 4, field-notes of survey of Lots from 909 to 1,000, by Charles C. Brodhead. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 38, *p.* 412.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 4, Lewis County, map of Lots 896, 897, 908 and 909. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Lewis) No.* 10.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 4, Lewis County, map of Lots 952, 953, 966 and 967. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Lewis), No.* 11.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 4, Lewis County, map of Lots 988, 989 and 990. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Lewis) No.* 2.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 5, Lewis County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Lewis) No.* 3.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 5, Herkimer and Lewis Counties, map of Chassanis Tract. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 406 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 5, Lewis County, map of Range 5 West, 7 North. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Lewis) No.* 5.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 5, Lewis County, map of Ranges 9 and 10 East, and 11 and 12 North. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Lewis) No.* 4.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 6, Lewis County, map of Township 1, Town of Lewis. *Forest Commission Office: No.* 36.

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 6, Lewis County, map of Township 2. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 655 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 6, Township 4, Lewis County, map of Lots 33, 34 and 42. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 233 (*New Series*).

Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 6, Township 6, Lewis County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 151 (*Old Series*); *No.* 193 (*New Series; case (Lewis) No.* 7.

Macomb's Purchase, Plan of the St. Lawrence River, from the East boundary line of Township 3 to the West boundary line of Township 6. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 408.

Macomb's Purchase, diagram of the boundaries of the first and second ranges of townships on the St. Lawrence River, 1796. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 36, *p.* 13.

Macomb's Purchase, St. Lawrence County, field-notes of survey of five townships on the St. Lawrence River, viz.: Louisville, or No. 1; Madrid; Lisbon, or No. 5; Oswegatchie, or No. 8; and Hague, or No. 9; began the 27th of August, 1796, by Thomas Stewart and Richard Edsall, Surveyors. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 36, *p.* 71.

Macomb's Purchase, map of the towns of Madrid, Stockholm, Potsdam, Norfolk and Louisville, St. Lawrence county, showing allotments and town line, 1834. *State Engineer's Office: Case,* 2, *Nos.* 32, 135.

Magin's Patent, Fulton County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 239 (*Old Series*); *No.* 222 (*New Series*).

Magin's (Sarah) Patent, map of. *Office of Secretary of State: Deed-book, Vol.* 16, *p.* 378.

Magin's Patent, Fulton county, map of Lots 24 and 31. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 19 (*New Series*).

Magin's Patent. *Office of Secretary of State: Landpapers, Vol.* 14. *p.* 149; *Vol.* 15, *pp.* 49, 77, 112, 175; *Vol.* 25, *p.* 82.

Magin's, and Lott and Low's Patents, map of, situate in the town of Palatine, Montgomery County. (Now Fulton County.) *State Engineer's Office: No.* 62.

Magin's, Lott and Low's Patent, map of, copy of William H. Sanger's map. *Forest Commission Office: No.* 34.

Magin's, and Lott and Low's Patent, map of and field-book. *Office of M. T. & L. G. Hun, Albany, N. Y.*

Magin's, and Lott and Low's Patent, field-notes of. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 18, *p.* 357.

Mallory Tract, map of 9,973 acres of land, laid out for Mallory and Others, Clinton County, surveyed by Charles C. Brodhead, Deputy Surveyor, 1798. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 98.

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Old Military Tract, two field-books of, by R. Cockburn, 1787. *State Engineer's Office: Case* 2, *No.* 44.

Old Military Tract, Township 1, map of West part of. Surveyed by J. Richards, 1812. *Office of Secretary of State: Portfolio, No.* 66.

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Old Military Tract, Townships 1 and 2, map of parts of. *State Engineer's Office: Portfolio I.*

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Old Military Tract, Township 1, Thorn's survey of. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 46.

Old Military Tract, Township 1, Thorn's survey of, Essex County. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 372 (*New Series*).

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Old Military Tract, Township 1, field-notes of, and lands on the East, Thorn's Survey. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 1, *pp.* 246, 303, 316.

Old Military Tract, Township 1, map and field-notes of East part, 120 lots, and land adjoining on the East, by Thorn, 1805. *Office of Secretary of State: Field-book, Vol.* 26, *p.* 493. *Map, portfolio, No.* 132.

Old Military Tract, Township 1, map of Lots 43 to 47 inclusive, Thorn's Survey. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Essex*) *No.* 45.

Old Military Tract, Township 1, map of Lot 84, Thorn's Survey. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Essex*) *No.* 13.

Old Military Tract, Township 1, map of, showing town line, Essex County. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 626 (*New Series*).

Old Military Tract, Township 2, map and field-notes of part of, called the Jay Tract. *Office of Secretary of State: Field-book, Vol.* 36, *p.* 1. *Map, portfolio, No.* 102.

Old Military Tract, Townships 3 to 10 inclusive, map of, and gore East of Township 9; also, showing jags in county line between Franklin and Clinton Counties, by H. K. Averill, Jr. *Forest Commission Office: No.* 78.

Old Military Tract, Township 3, map and field-notes of, granted to B. Birdsall and associates. *Office of Secretary of State: Field-book, Vol.* 22, *p.* 183. *Map, field-book, Vol.* 22, *p.* 214.

Old Military Tract, Township 3, map of, granted to Benjamin Birdsall, etc. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 87.

Old Military Tract, Township 3, map of, by Benjamin Birdsall. *State Engineer's Office: Portfolio C, No.* 168.

Old Military Tract, Township 3. (See map and survey in tin case, heirs of George Clinton.) *Office of Secretary of State.*

Old Military Tract, Township 3, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 293 (*New Series*).

Old Military Tract, Township 3, field-notes of. *Forest Commission Office: Field-book, Vol.* 2.

Old Military Tract, Township 3, field-book and map of allotment of, by Shubael Worth, 1796. *State Engineer's Office: Case* 2, *No.* 44.

Old Military Tract, Township 3, map of part of Lot 9. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 978 (*New Series*).

Old Military Tract, Township 3, map of Lot 70. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Clinton*) *No.* 28.

Old Military Tract, Township 3, map of Lots 72, 73 and 74. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Clinton*) *No.* 48.

Old Military Tract, Township 3, map of Lot 73. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Clinton*) *No.* 22.

Old Military Tract, Township 3, allotments and farm lots. *County Clerk's Office, Malone, N. Y.*

Old Military Tract, Townships 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, map of, 1794, by R. Cochran. *State Engineer's Office: Portfolio C, No.* 199.

Old Military Tract, Township 4, map of, by R. Cochran. *State Engineer's Office: Portfolio C, No.* 185.

Old Military Tract, Township 4, map of. *Office of Secretary of State: Deed-book, Vol.* 30, *p.* 112.

Old Military Tract, Township 4, Clinton County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 735 (*New Series*).

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Old Military Tract, Township 4, Clinton County, map of North part of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 298 (*New Series*).

Old Military Tract, Township 4, map of lots cut by town line of Saranac and Black Brook. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 747 (*New Series*).

Old Military Tract, Township 4, Clinton County, map of part of, in Saranac. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 751 (*New Series*).

Old Military Tract, Township 4, Clinton County, map of town line. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Clinton*) *No.* 23.

Old Military Tract, Township 4, map of strip West of, Franklin County. *Office of Secretary of State: Portfolio, No.* 268.

Old Military Tract, Township 4, Clinton County, map of town line. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Clinton*) *No.* 18.

Old Military Tract, Township 4, map showing subdivisions of Lot 9. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Clinton*) *No.* 34.

Old Military Tract, Township 4, map of Lot 10. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Clinton*) *No.* 2.

Old Military Tract, Township 4, map of Lot 10. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Clinton) No.* 28.

Old Military Tract, Township 4, map of Lot 20. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Clinton), No.* 46.

Old Military Tract, Township 4, map of Lot 48. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Clinton), No.* 53.

Old Military Tract, Township 4, map of Lot 53. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Clinton) No.* 42.

Old Military Tract, Township 4, map of Lot 69. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 11 *(New Series); case (Clinton) No.* 11.

Old Military Tract, Township 4, map of Lot 70. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Clinton) No.* 25.

Old Military Tract, Township 4, survey and field-notes of Lot 89, by Samuel Shaw, 1868. *State Engineer's Office: Case* 2, *No.* 80.

Old Military Tract, Townships 5, 6, 7, and 8, survey by Robert Cochran of land south of 45°, part land of Mr. Inman. MS. *State Library, Albany, N. Y.*

Old Military Tract, Township 5, old survey of. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Clinton) No.* 9.

Old Military Tract, Township 5, old survey of. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Clinton) No.* 11.

Old Military Tract, Township 5, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 238 *(New Series).*

Old Military Tract, Townships 5 and 8, map of, by R. Cockburn, 1794 *State Engineer's Office: Portfolio C, No.* 152.

Old Military Tract, Township 5, map of, by C. W. M. Johnson, showing lands in township not covered by Hannah Murray map of 1822; also papers relating to partition, etc. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 493.

Old Military Tract, Township 5, map of, by H. K. Averill, Jr. (Adirondack Survey.) *Forest Commission Office: No.* 65.

Old Military Tract, map of South part of Township 5. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 298 *(New Series).*

Old Military Tract, Township 5, Johnson's survey of South-East corner of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 486 *(New Series).*

Old Military Tract, Township 5, map showing residents on 10,000 acres in. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 551 *(New Series).*

Old Military Tract, Township 5, map of Lots 1, 2, 69, 104, 105, 109, 110, 121 and 122. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 897 *(New Series).*

Old Military Tract, Township 5, field-notes of Lot 58, old survey, by B. F. Shepard, 1858. *State Engineer's Office: Case* 2, *No.* 80.

Old Military Tract, Township 5, survey and field-notes of Lot 59, by B. F. Shepard, 1858. *State Engineer's Office: Case* 2, *No.* 80.

Old Military Tract, Township 5, map of Lots 209, 210, 211, 212, new survey, and Lots 120, 121, old survey. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Clinton*) *No.* 31.

Old Military Tract, Township 5, map of Lots 209, 210, 211, 212. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Clinton*) *No.* 39.

Old Military Tract, Township 5, map of Lots 271 and 274. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Clinton*) *No.* 36.

Old Military Tract, Township 5, map of Bowditch's 100 acres. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Clinton*) *No.* 4.

Old Military Tract, Townships 6 and 7, map of, by R. Cochran, 1794. *State Engineer's Office: Portfolio C, No.* 176.

Old Military Tract, Townships 6 and 7, map of. *Office of Secretary of State: Deed-book, Vol.* 28, *p.* 320.

Old Military Tract, Townships 6 and 7, map of allotment of. *State Engineer's Office: Portfolio C, No.* 168.

Old Military Tract, Township 6, map of Lot 6. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Clinton*) *No.* 12.

Old Military Tract, Township 6, map relative to subdivisions of Lot 35. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Clinton*) *No.* 40.

Old Military Tract, Township 6, map of Lot 37. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Clinton*) *No.* 13.

Old Military Tract, Township 6, map of South-East ¼ of Lot 46. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Clinton*) *No.* 43.

Old Military Tract, Township 6, map of part of Lot 51. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Clinton*) *No.* 54.

Old Military Tract, Township 6, map of Lot 61. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Clinton*) *No.* 8.

Old Military Tract, Township 6, map of Lot 65. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Clinton*) *No.* 16.

Old Military Tract, Township 6, map of Lot 79. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Clinton*) *No.* 49.

Old Military Tract, Township 7, map of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Franklin*) *No.* 12.

Old Military Tract, Township 7 and part of Township 8, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 142 (*New Series*).

Old Military Tract, Townships 7 and 8, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 1 (*Old Series*).

Old Military Tract, Township 7, Great Lot 44, map of part of, showing Douglas Mill Pond. *County Clerk's Office, Malone, N. Y.*

Old Military Tract, Township 7, two maps of Lot 84. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Franklin) No.* 9.

Old Military Tract, Township 8, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 1 (*Old Series*); *No.* 142 (*New Series*).

Old Military Tract, Township 8, map of part Lot 5. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Franklin) No.* 29.

Old Military Tract, Township 8, map of Lots 18 and 19. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Franklin) No.* 17.

Old Military Tract, Township 8, map of parts of Lots 69 and 79, *Comptroller's Office: Case (Franklin) No.* 32.

Old Military Tract, Township 8, map of Lots 87, 88, 97 and 98. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Franklin) No.* 16.

Old Military Tract, Township 9, Franklin County, map of, surveyed by S. D. Kellogg, Deputy Surveyor, 1822. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 255.

Old Military Tract, Township 9, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 1 (*Old Series*); *case (Franklin) No.* 11.

Old Military Tract, Township 9, field-notes of, surveyed by S. D. Kellogg, 1822. *Office of Secretary of State: Field-book, Vol.* 46, *p.* 3.

Old Military Tract, Township 9, field-notes of. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 33, *p.* 1.

Old Military Tract, Township 9 and Gore East, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 649 (*New Series*).

Old Military Tract, Township 9, field-notes of. *Forest Commission Office: Field-book, Vol.* 2.

Old Military Tract, Township 9, field-notes of East part of, surveyed by S. D. Kellogg, 1823. *Office of Secretary of State: Field-book, Vol.* 47, *p.* 107.

Old Military Tract, Township 10, map and field-notes of, surveyed by J. Richards, 1813. *Office of Secretary of State: Field-book, Vol.* 19, *p.* 4. *Map, portfolio, No.* 104.

Old Military Tract, Township 10, map of, surveyed agreeable to the directions of Simeon DeWitt, Esq., Surveyor-General, 1813, by John Richards, Deputy Surveyor. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 158.

Old Military Tract, Township 10, field-notes of. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 8, *p.* 4.

Old Military Tract, Township 10, field-notes of. *Forest Commission Office: Field-book, Vol.* 2.

Old Military Tract, Township 10, map of. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Franklin) No.* 15.

Old Military Tract, Township 10, map of Lots 29, 30, 75, 84, 241, 272, 315. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Franklin) No.* 31.

Old Military Tract, Township 11, map of, surveyed by Stephen Thorn, 1804. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 133.

Old Military Tract, Township 11, map and field-notes of, surveyed by S. Thorn. (Three Books.) *Office of Secretary of State: Field-book, Vol.* 30, *p.* 233. *Map, portfolio, No.* 127.

Old Military Tract, Township 11, field-notes of, Thorn's Survey. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 1, *p.* 1.

Old Military Tract, Township 11, Thorn's survey of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 694 (*New Series*).

Old Military Tract, Township 11, map of, and North part of Township 12, Thorn's Survey. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 20.

Old Military Tract, Township 11, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 241 (*Old Series*); *case* (*Essex*) *No.* 4.

Old Military Tract, Township 11, petition for re-survey and grounds therefor, 1830. *State Engineer's Office: Case* 2, *No.* 82.

Old Military Tract, Township 11, map and field-notes of, re-surveyed by Richards, 1832. (Patents to be made from it.) *Office of Secretary of State: Field-book, Vol.* 49, *p.* 215. *Map, portfolio, No.* 302.

Old Military Tract, Township 11, Richard's Survey of, 1832. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 463 (*New Series*).

Old Military Tract, Township 11, field-notes of, Richards' Survey. *State Engineer's Office: Field book, Vol. A.*

Old Military Tract, Township 11, field-notes of, Richards' Survey. *Forest Commission Office: Field-book, Vol.* 3.

Old Military Tract, Townships 11 and 12, map of parts of, and of Township 24, Macomb's Purchase. *Forest Commission Office: No.* 73.

Old Military Tract, Township 11, map of, by John Richards, Deputy Surveyor, 1832. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 298.

Old Military Tract, Township 11, South-East part of, map and field-notes of, called Whiteface Mountain Tract. *Office of Secretary of State: Field-book, Vol.* 14, *p.* 183. *Map, portfolio, No.* 102.

Old Military Tract, Township 11, map of subdivisions of Lot 101. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Essex*) *No.* 8.

Old Military Tract, Township 11, map of Lot 101. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Essex*) *No.* 31.

Old Military Tract, Township 11, map of Lots 101 and 102. *Comptroller's Office: Nos.* 932 *and* 970 (*New Series*).

Old Military Tract, Township 11, survey of Lots 101 and 102. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Essex*) *No.* 39.

Old Military Tract, Township 11, map of Lot 102. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Essex*) *No.* 30.

Old Military Tract, Township 11, map of Lots 141, 142, 161 to 167 inclusive, 181 to 187 inclusive, 201 to 207 inclusive. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Essex) No.* 6.

Old Military Tract, Township 11, map of Lake Placid. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 643 (*New Series*).

Old Military Tract, Township 11, map of lots around Lake Placid. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Essex) No.* 17.

Old Military Tract, Township 12, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 154 (*Old Series*).

Old Military Tract, Township 12, field-notes of North part of, surveyed by S. Thorn, 1805. *Office of Secretary of State: Field-book, Vol.* 26, *p.* 408.

Old Military Tract, Township 12, map of part of, surveyed by Stephen Thorn, 1805. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 43.

Old Military Tract, Township 12, map of North part of, surveyed by S. Thorn, 1805. *Office of Secretary of State: Portfolio No.* 69.

Old Military Tract, Township 12, Thorn's survey of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 694 (*New Series*).

Old Military Tract, Township 12, field-notes of, Thorn's Survey. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 1, *p.* 170.

Old Military Tract, Township 12, map and field-notes of South part of, surveyed by J. Richards, 1813. *Office of Secretary of State: Field-book, Vol.* 26, *p.* 129. *Map, portfolio, No.* 68.

Old Military Tract, Township 12, map of South part of, surveyed by order of S. DeWitt, Esq., Surveyor-General, by John Richards, 1812. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 69.

Old Military Tract, Township 12, Richards' Survey of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 464 (*New Series*).

Old Military Tract, Township 12, Richards' Survey of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 694 (*New Series*).

Old Military Tract, Township 12, field-notes of, Richards' Survey. *Forest Commission Office: Field-book, Vol.* 3.

Old Military Tract, Township 12, field-notes of, Richards' Survey. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 2, *p.* 150.

Old Military Tract, Township 12, field-notes of, Thorn's Survey. *Forest Commission Office: Field-book, Vol.* 3.

Old Military Tract, Township 12, Richards' Survey of Lots 22 and 27. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Essex) No.* 1.

Old Military Tract, Township 12, field-notes of Lots 102, 108 and 109. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 1, *p.* 327.

Old Military Tract, Township 12, re-survey of Lots 102 and 109, by M. Andrews, 1809. *Office of Secretary of State: Field-book, Vol.* 26, *p.* 575.

Old Military Tract, Township 9, map of a tract of unappropriated land lying in Franklin County, surveyed October, 1823, by S. D. Kellogg, Deputy Surveyor. (Mem. This is the East part of Township 9. S. DeWitt.) *State Engineer's Office: No.* 261.

Old Military Tract, Township 9, map of Gore East of, North part. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 298 (*New Series*).

Old Military Tract, Township 9, field-notes of Gore East of. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 33, *p.* 380.

Old Military Tract, Township 9, field notes of Gore East of. *Forest Commission Office: Field-book, Vol.* 2.

Old Military Tract, Gore between Refugee Tract and the Old Military Tract, map and field-notes of, surveyed by J. Richards, 1829. *Office of Secretary of State: Field-book, Vol.* 49, *p.* 55. *Map, portfolio, No.* 294.

Old Military Tract, Gore lying between the Old Military Tract and the Refugee Tract, map of the, by J. Richards, Deputy Surveyor, 1829. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 300.

Old Military Tract, Township 1, map of Gore between Lots 6F and 7G, and the Roaring Brook Tract. *State Engineer's Office: Case* 2, *No.* 80.

Old Military Tract, map of Northern and Adirondack Railroad. *Forest Commission Office: No.* 113.

Oneida County, map of, by Gillett, 1859. *Oneida County Clerk's Office, Utica, N. Y.: On rollers.*

Oneida County, map of, by D. H. Burr. *Oneida County Clerk's Office: Utica, N. Y.: Drawer.*

Oneida County, map of, by Gillett, from actual surveys under the direction of J. H. French. Published by J. E. Gillett, 517 and 519 Minor Street, Philadelphia, Pa., 1858. Four sheets folded 4°. *State Library, Albany, N. Y.*

Oneida County, manuscript map of, by L. M. Taylor, 1840. *State Engineer's Office: Case* 2, *No.* 47.

Oneida and Herkimer, map of county line, by D. C. Wood. *County Clerk's Office, Herkimer, N. Y.: No.* 53.

Oneida and Herkimer Counties, map of line between, by J. Hammond, 1800. *County Clerk's Office, Utica, N. Y.: Book* 2, *map* 9.

Ore Bed Lot, St. Lawrence County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*St. Lawrence*) *No.* 15.

Osceola and Montague, Lewis County, map showing change of town line between. *Office of Secretary of State: Town Line Book, Vol.* 2, *p.* 36.

Oxbow Tract. *Office of the Secretary of State: Landpapers, Vol.* 55, *p.* 88; *Vol.* 60, *pp.* 124, 125, 139

Oxbow Tract, Hamilton County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 121 (*Old Series*); *No.* 397 (*New Series*); *case* (*Hamilton*) *No.* 7.

Oxbow Tract, Hamilton County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 634 (*New Series*).

Oxbow Tract, Hamilton County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 810 (*New Series*).

Oxbow Tract, Hamilton County, map showing town line between Arietta and Lake Pleasant. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 913 (*New Series*).

Oxbow Tract, map showing town line between Arietta, Lake Pleasant and Wells. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 818 (*New Series*).

Oxbow Tract, an old survey of outlines of, entitled first and second townships of Benson, made previous to 1796. *State Engineer's Office: Portfolio C, No.* 158.

Oxbow Tract, map of. *Forest Commission Office: No.* 2.

Oxbow Tract, Hamilton County. Map of a certain tract of land belonging to the State of New York, situate about twenty-four miles northerly from the village of Johnstown, in the county of Montgomery, by Lawrence Vrooman, D. S., and Luke Woodworth, D. S. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 159.

Oxbow Tract, map of South part of, surveyed in October and November, 1829, by D. McMartin, Jr., including the southern tier of lots, and Nos. 241 to 250, as surveyed by L. Vrooman and Luke Woodworth. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 35, *p.* 313.

Oxbow Tract, field-notes of. *Forest Commission Office: Field-book, Vol.* 1.

Oxbow Tract, field-notes of. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 3, *p.* 1.

Oxbow Tract. Field-notes and map of lands granted to the corporation of Albany. *State Engineer's Office: Case* 2, *No.* 21. *In bundle, indorsed "Lands north of Mohawk River."*

Oxbow Tract, Hamilton County, map and field-notes of, surveyed by Vrooman and Woodworth, 1811. *Office of Secretary of State: Field-book, Vol.* 26, *p.* 1. *Map, portfolio, No.* 37.

Oxbow Tract, map and field-notes of southerly part, surveyed by Duncan McMartin, 1829. *Office of Secretary of State: Field-book, Vol.* 50, *p.* 1. *Map, portfolio, No.* 311.

Oxbow Tract, appraisement of lots in. *Office of Secretary of State: Field-book, Vol.* 48, *p.* 421.

Oxbow Tract, map of Lots 296, 297, 298, 299, 300 and Lot 43, Lawrence Patent. *Forest Commission Office: No.* 12.

P.

Palmer's Purchase, Hamilton, Saratoga, and Warren Counties, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 94 (*Old Series*); *No.* 384 (*New Series*).

Palmer's Purchase, Hamilton, Saratoga, and Warren Counties, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 159 (*New Series*).

Palmer's Purchase, Saratoga County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 165 (*New Series*).

Palmer's Purchase, Hamilton County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 810 (*New Series*); *case* (*Hamilton*) *No* 22.

Palmer's Purchase, Latcher's map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 849 (*New Series*).

Palmer's Purchase and Dartmouth Patent, Warren County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 384 (*New Series*).

Palmer's Purchase, map of, showing also Glen and Yates' Purchase and Grants to Philip Livingston and to heirs of P. Livingston. *State Engineer's Office: Portfolio B, No.* 116.

Palmer's Purchase, map showing partition of. *State Engineer's Office: Case* 2, *No.* 42.

Palmer's Purchase, map of, indorsed "Copied from a map borrowed of a stranger. Mr. Livingston is in possession of the original map." *State Engineer's Office: No.* 489.

Palmer's Purchase, map of, situate on the westerly side of the Sacandaga branch of "Hudson's" River, surveyed by Lawrence Vrooman, Deputy Surveyor, December 22, 1787. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 100.

Palmer's Purchase, map of. *County Clerk's Office, Saratoga, N. Y.*

Palmer's Purchase, map of, north of Sacandaga branch of Hudson River. *Office of Secretary of State: Portfolio, No.* 150.

Palmer's Purchase, map of, part of, showing John Zabriskie's 2,500 acres, Isaac Paris' 2,400 acres, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer's 1,200 acres, by Lawrence Vrooman, 1788. *State Engineer's Office: Portfolio B, No.* 95.

Palmer's Purchase, map of 13,120 acres of land belonging to the State, lying in North-West corner of Palmer's Purchase, surveyed by Duncan McMartin, Jr., and Alexander St. John, 1809. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 3, *subdivision C, p.* 184.

Palmer's Purchase, map of middle division of. Saratoga County. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Saratoga*) *No.* 7.

Palmer's Purchase, Warren County, Latcher's map of middle and rear divisions of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 849 (*New Series*).

Palmer's Purchase, Saratoga County, map of lands in middle, rear and river divisions of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 880 (*New Series*).

Palmer's Purchase, Saratoga County, Latcher's map of middle and river divisions of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 849 (*New Series*).

Palmer's Purchase, Hamilton County, Colvin's survey of Ranges 1, 2, 3 and 4, north ½ of Leffert's Tract, rear division of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 948 (*New Series*).

Palmer's Purchase, Saratoga County, map of lands in river division of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 880 (*New Series*).

Palmer's Purchase, Saratoga County, map of West part of river division of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Saratoga*) *No.* 1.

Palmer's Purchase, field-notes of. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol* 44, *p.* 129.

Palmer's Purchase. Field-notes of State Lot in the North-East corner of Palmer's Purchase, containing 13,121 acres of land. Surveyed August and September, 1809, by Alexander St. John and Duncan McMartin, Jr. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 3, *subdivision C, p.* 135.

Palmer's Purchase, two books of field-notes of several lots in middle and river division of, by Lawrence Vrooman, D. S., 1788. *State Engineer's Office: Case* 2, *No.* 42.

Palmer's Purchase, field-notes of river division of. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 45, *p.* 232.

Palmer's Purchase, field-book of outlines of, by Lawrence Vrooman and William Palmer, 1786. *State Engineer's Office: Case* 2, *No.* 42.

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Royal Grant. Map of Margaret Johnson's Tract, showing difference between Lawrence Vrooman's and Ezra Adam's survey. *State Engineer's Office: Case* 2, *No.* 72.

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Sacandaga Patent, map of part of, by John Preston, June 4, 1802. (Fulton and part in Saratoga.) *State Engineer's Office: No.* 284.

Sacandaga Patent, map of, Montgomery County. (Now Fulton, Montgomery and Saratoga.) *State Engineer's Office: No.* 286.

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Sacandaga Patent, map of part of Lot 13, laid out agreeable to the old lines of said Patent, run by Edward Collins, 1740, by A. St. John, January 3, 1814. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 297.

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Stower's Survey, Maul's and Livingston's Patents, map of five lots south and adjoining. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 277.

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Sumner Vale or Cockburn Tract, Essex County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 743 (*New Series*).

T.

Tefft's (J. G.) Tract. (*See Arthurboro Patent.*)

Thompson's (William) plot in Lot 20, Iron Ore Tract, Essex County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 715 (*New Series*).

Thorp's Patent and Livingston's Gore, lots cut by town line of Saranac and Peru, Clinton County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 747 (*New Series*).

Thurman, Warren County, map showing erection of town of. *Office of Secretary of State: Town Line Book, Vol.* 1, *p.* 149.

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Tongue Mountain Tract. Map of the two tracts of unappropriated land in Warren County, one in the towns of Bolton and Hague, called Tongue Mountain Tract, and is surveyed and laid out into 52 lots; and the other in the town of Warrenburgh, called Warren-

burgh Tract, and is surveyed and laid out into 22 lots. Done by order of Simeon DeWitt, Esq., Surveyor-General, by S. D. Kellogg, Deputy Surveyor, 1815. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 5.

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Tongue Mountain Tract, map of part in Bolton, Warren County. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 478 (*New Series*).

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Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, and other tracts lying South of it, map of. *State Library, Albany, N. Y.: State Hall Maps, No.* 68.

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Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 1, survey of Gospel and School Lands. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 838 (*New Series*).

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Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 3, map of, showing divisions made therein, 1774. *State Engineer's Office: Portfolio A, No.* 2.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 3, map of parts of, and Moose River Tract, Township 8, by V. Colvin. *Forest Commission Office: No.* 95.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 3, map of North-West corner of, also boundary of Township 8, Moose River Tract, by V. Colvin. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 511.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 3. Certificate to Sir Jeffery Amherst, Knight of the Bath, for 22,000 acres of land in the County Tryon, to be erected into the Township of Riverhead, March 24, 1774. MS. *State Library, Albany, N. Y.*

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 3, map showing town line between Arietta and Lake Pleasant. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 913 (*New Series*).

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Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 9, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 975 (*New Series*).

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Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 9, map and survey of Elm Lake or Rhinelander Farm. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Hamilton*) *No.* 26.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 9, map and field-notes of, surveyed by Messrs. A. Campbell and S. Tuttle, 1772. *State Engineer's Office: Vol. B, p.* 131.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 9, map of river lot, Road Tract, Elm Lake. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 913 (*New Series*).

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 10, map of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Hamilton*) *No.* 8.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 10, map and field-notes of, surveyed by Messrs. A. Campbell and S. Tuttle, 1772. *State Engineer's Office: Vol. B, p.* 195.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Townships 10 and 29, map of, by J. Francisco, 1883. *Forest Commission Office: No.* 111.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Townships 10 and 29, map of allotment. *State Engineer's Office: Case* 2, *No.* 52.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Townships 10 and 29, map of, surveyed by B. Wells, 1796. *Office of Secretary of State: Field-book, Vol.* 1, *p.* 40.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 10, survey of North-East corner of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 838 (*New Series*); *case* (*Hamilton*) *No.* 24.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Townships 10 and 21, map of, Harrison and Margaretta. *Office of Secretary of State: Portfolio, No.* 141.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Townships 10, 11, 12, 29 and 31, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 664 (*New Series*).

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Townships 10 and 29, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No* 164 (*Old Series*).

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Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Townships 10 and 29, field-notes of divisions of, 1797. *Office of Secretary of State: Field-book, Vol.* 24, *p.* 7.

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Totten and Crossfield's Purchase. Townships 10 and 29, original field-notes of, 1797. *County Clerk's Office, Herkimer, N, Y.*

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Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Townships 10 and 29, survey of Lots 2, 3 and 13, third allotment. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 838 (*New Series*); *case* (*Hamilton*) *No.* 24.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 11, field notes of survey of, by Israel Thompson. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 35, *p.* 412.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 11, map and field-notes of, surveyed by Israel Thompson, 1772. *State Engineer's Office: Vol. B, p.* 13.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase. Map of the Gore between Dartmouth Patent and Township 11, by John Richards, Deputy Surveyor, 1822; also one of the North gore, by John Richards, 1822; and one of the Gore lying between Townships 29 and 31, Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, by John Richards, Deputy Surveyor, 1822. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 251.

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Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 11, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 176 (*Old Series*).

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Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Townships 11, 12, 13, 14, 29 and 31, map of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Hamilton*) *No.* 8.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 12, map and field-notes of, by Israel Thompson, 1772. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol. B, p.* 21.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 12, field-notes of survey of. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 35, *p.* 400.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 12, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 133 (*Old Series*).

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 12, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 223 (*Old Series*).

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 12, map of North ½ of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Hamilton*) *No.* 18.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Townships 12, 13, 29 and 31, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 664 (*New Series*).

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Townships 12 and 14, map of Gore between. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 223 (*Old Series*).

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Townships 12 and 14, map and field-notes of Gore between, surveyed by J. Richards. *Office of Secretary of State: Field-book, Vol.* 44, *p.* 273. *Map, portfolio, No.* 309.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 13, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 209 (*Old Series*).

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 13, field-notes of survey of. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 35, *p.* 388.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 13, map and field-notes of, by Israel Thompson, 1772. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol. B, p.* 29.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 14, map and field-notes of, by Israel Thompson, 1772. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol. B, p.* 37.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 14, field-notes of survey of, by Israel Thompson. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 35, *p.* 415.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 14, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 23 (*Old Series*); *case* (*Essex*) *No.* 16.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Townships 14 and 25, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 660 (*New Series*).

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 14, map of North ½ and South-East ¼ of, showing county line. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 848 (*New Series*).

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 14, map of South-East ¼ of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Essex*) *No.* 18.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 15, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 933 (*New Series*).

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 15, field-notes of survey of, by Joseph Crane. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 35, *p.* 393.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 15, map and field-notes of, surveyed by Israel Thompson, 1772. *State Engineer's Office: Vol. B, p.* 45.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 16, field-notes of survey of, by Israel Thompson. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 35, *p.* 384.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 16, map and field-notes of, surveyed by Israel Thompson, 1772. *State Engineer's Office: Vol. B, p.* 51.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 16, map of North ½ of, showing property of Adirondack Preserve Association. *Forest Commission Office: No.* 83.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 17, map and field-notes of, surveyed by Israel Thompson, 1772. *State Engineer's Office: Vol. B, p.* 59.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 17, map of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Hamilton*) *No.* 19.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 18, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 135 (*New Series*).

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 18, map of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Hamilton*) *No.* 21.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 18, map of North ⅔ of, showing County line. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 768 (*New Series*).

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 18, field notes of survey of, by Israel Thompson. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 35, *p.* 396.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 18, map and field-notes of, surveyed by Israel Thompson, 1772. *State Engineer's Office: Vol. B, p.* 67.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 18, map of. *State Library, Albany, N. Y.: State Hall Maps, No.* 36.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 18, map of Lots 4, 5, 17, 18, 28, 29, 38, 51, 52, 58, 59. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Essex*) *No.* 27.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 18, map of Lots 22, 23 and 24, South ⅓ of Township. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Essex*) *No.* 27.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 18, map of Lots 25, 62, 63, North ⅔ of Township. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Essex*) *No.* 26.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 18, survey of Lots 35, 36, 37, 52, 56, 58, North ⅔ of Township. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Hamilton*) *No.* 30.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 18, survey of Lots 53, 54, 55, North ⅔ of Township. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Hamilton*) *No.* 28.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 19, map and field-notes of, surveyed by Israel Thompson, 1772. *State Engineer's Office: Vol. B, p.* 75.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 19, map of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Hamilton*) *No.* 38.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 20, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 136 (*New Series*); *case* (*Hamilton*) *No.* 11½.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 20, map of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Hamilton*) *No.* 23.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Townships 20, 28 and 50, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 656 (*New Series*); *case* (*Essex*) *No.* 19.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 20, map and field-notes of, surveyed by Israel Thompson, 1772. *State Engineer's Office: Vol. B, p.* 83.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 20, field-notes of survey of, by Moses Crane. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 35, *p.* 419.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 20. Certificate in favor of William Bishop and others for 24,000 acres of land in Tryon County, to be called the township of Markham; March 23, 1774. MS. *State Library, Albany, N. Y.*

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 20, map of, by William Markham, Duncan Campbell, and Thomas Hobson, 1774. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 172.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Townships 21 and 10, map of, Margaretta and Harrison. *Office of Secretary of State: Portfolio, No.* 141.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 21, map of. *Forest, Commission Office: No.* 89.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 21, map and field-notes of, surveyed by Israel Thompson, 1772. *State Engineer's Office: Vol. B, p.* 91.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 21, map of, showing lots in Long Lake. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Hamilton*) *No.* 36.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 22, map and field-notes of, surveyed by Israel Thompson, 1772. *State Engineer's Office: Vol. B, p.* 99.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 22, plan of South ½ of, by John Richards, 1811. *County Clerk's Office, Fonda, N. Y.*

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 22, map of North ½ of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 979 (*New Series*); *case* (*Hamilton*) *No.* 18.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 22, map of South ½ of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 138 (*New Series*); *Case* (*Hamilton*) *No.* 25.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 22, map of South ½ of. *Forest Commission Office: No.* 110.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 22, map of allotment of South ½ of. *Forest Commission: No.* 14.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 23 and adjacent lands map of, by John Richards, Deputy Surveyor, January, 1817. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 10.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 23 and adjoining triangle, field-notes of. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 21, *p.* 1.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 23, map and field-notes of triangle North of Township 22. *Office of Secretary of State: Field-book, Vol.* 4, *pp.* 1, 61. *Map, portfolio, No.* 229.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 23, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 244 (*New Series*).

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 24, map of, Warren County, 1773. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 239.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 24, map and field-notes of part of, surveyed by J. Richards, 1836. *Office of Secretary of State: Field-book, Vol.* 49, *p.* 181. *Map, deed-book, Vol.* 22, *p.* 179; *portfolio, No.* 173.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 24, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 177 (*Old Series*).

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 24, map of Gore North of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 177 (*Old Series*).

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 24. *Office of Secretary of State.* (*See original field-book in bundle filed "Totten and Crossfield."*)

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 24, map of, as subdivided with the names of the several proprietors. *State Library, Albany, N. Y.: State Hall Maps, No.* 21.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 24, field-notes of. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 45, *p.* 230.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 24, field-book of division into 60 lots, by Israel Thompson, 1773. *State Engineer's Office: Case* 2, *No.* 52.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 24, map and field-notes of Lots 37 and 38, by George Webster, 1803. *State Engineer's Office: Case* 2, *No* 52.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 24, map of, showing allotment into 60 lots. *State Engineer's Office: Portfolio I.*

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 25, field-notes of survey of, by Israel Thompson. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 35, *p.* 408.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 25, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 36 (*Old Series*).

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 25, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 660 (*New Series*).

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 25, field-notes of Thorn's Survey of North part of. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 10, *p.* 210.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 25, map and field-notes of part of, surveyed by S. Thorn, 1808. *Office of Secretary of State: Field-book, Vol.* 12, *p.* 226. *Map, field-book, Vol.* 12, *p.* 227.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 25, Dominick's Survey of South-East ¼ of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 608 (*New Series*).

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 25, Thorn's Survey. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 133 (*New Series*).

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 25, map of outlines of Bailey's Survey, by Thomas Machin, 1772. *State Engineer's Office: Case* 2, *No.* 52.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 25, map of the West part of, Bailey's Patent; a copy by P. Hooker, May 5, 1833. *State Library, Albany, N. Y.*

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 25, map and field-notes of, surveyed by Israel Thompson, 1772. *State Engineer's Office: Vol. B, p.* 107.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 25, map of South-East ¼ of, showing county line. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 659 (*New Series*).

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Townships 25 and 30, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 736 (*New Series*).

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 26, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 132 (*New Series*).

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 26, map of. *Comptroller's Office No.* 141 (*New Series*).

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 26, field-notes of. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 43, *p.* 469.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 26, map and field-notes of, surveyed by Israel Thompson, 1772. *State Engineer's Office: Vol. B, p.* 115.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 26, map of, surveyed by John Richards. Copied by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor, New York, June, 1821. *Office of M. T. & L. G. Hun, Albany, N. Y.*

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 26, survey of Lot 9. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Essex*) *No.* 41.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 27. Return of survey of Ord's 5,000 acres. *State Engineer's Office: Case* 2, *No.* 12.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 27, field-notes of North part of. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 18, *p.* 119.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 27, field-notes of South-East part of, Thorn's Survey. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 10, *p.* 268.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 27, map of Richard's survey of part of. *Forest Commission Office: No.* 29.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 27 (Tiviotdale) and Township 28, map of. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 235.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 27, outline map of Ord's Patent. *State Engineer's Office: Portfolio A, No.* 1.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 27, map of a North part of, surveyed by John Richards. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 141.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 27, map and field-notes of north-easterly part of, surveyed by J. Richards, 1809. *Office of Secretary of State: Field-book, Vol.* 8, *p.* 155. *Map, portfolio, No.* 200.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 27, map and field-notes of south-easterly part of, surveyed by S. Thorn, 1808. *Office of Secretary of State: Field-book, Vol.* 12, *p.* 268. *Map, field-book, Vol.* 12, *p.* 270.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 27. Patent to Lieut.-Col. Ord for 5,000 acres of land in Tryon County, being part of the Totten and Crossfield Purchase; January 31, 1775. MS. *State Library, Albany, N. Y.*

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 27. Certificate in favor of Thomas Ord, Lieut.-Col. of Artillery, for 5,000 acres of land in Tryon County; January 4, 1775. MS. *State Library. Albany, N. Y.*

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 27. Boundaries of Col. Ord's 5,000 acres. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 35, *p.* 293.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 27. Boundaries of Col. Cleaveland's 5,000 acres. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 35, *p.* 293.

Totten and Crossfield's purchase, Township 27. Boundaries of Major Rutherford's 5,000 acres. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 35, *p.* 293.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 27. Boundaries of Major Balfour's 5,000 acres. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 35, *p.* 295.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 27, map of outlines and allotments of. *State Engineer's Office: Case* 2, *No.* 52.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 27, Richards' Survey of Lot 37. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Essex*) *No.* 25.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 27, Thorn's Survey of Lot 15. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Essex*) *No.* 52.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 27, Thorn's Survey of Lot 50. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Essex*) *No.* 26.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 27, Thorn's Survey of Lot 70. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Essex*) *No.* 25.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 28, map of. (Parallelogram.) *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Essex*) *No.* 52.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 28, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 120 (*Old Series*); *No.* 656 (*New Series*); *case* (*Essex*) *No.* 19.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 28, draft of. *State Engineer's Office: Portfolio I.*

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 28, map of. *State Engineer's Office: Case* 2, *No.* 52.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 28, field-notes of outlines and allotment of, by Moses Crane, 1773. *State Engineer's Office: Case* 2, *No.* 52.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 28, survey of Lot 6. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Essex*) *No.* 33.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 28, map of Lots 6, 10, 11 and 17. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Essex*) *No.* 24.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 28, map of Lot 42. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Essex*) *No.* 25.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 28, map of Lots 84 to 96, inclusive. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Essex*) *No.* 52.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 29. (*See Townships* 10 *and* 29.)

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 29, map of part of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 176 (*Old Series*).

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Townships 29 and 31, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 664 (*New Series*).

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Townships 29 and 31, map of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Hamilton*) *No.* 8.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Townships 29 and 31, map and field-notes of gore between. *Office of the Secretary of State: Field-book, Vol.* 44, *p.* 307. *Map, portfolio, No.* 307.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 30, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 736 (*New Series*); *case* (*Essex*) *No.* 20.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 30, field-notes of. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 43, *p.* 469.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 30, map and field-notes of, surveyed by Israel Thompson, 1772. *State Engineer's Office: Vol. B, p.* 123.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 31, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 15 (*New Series*).

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 31, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 140 (*New Series*); *case* (*Hamilton*) *No.* 27.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 31, map of. *Office of Secretary of State: Deed-book, Vol.* 25, *p.* 221.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 31, map of allotment of. *Forest Commission Office: No.* 13.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 32, map of, surveyed to establish South line of Township, by Daniel Lynch, 1888. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 531.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 32, map and field-notes of, surveyed by Messrs. A. Campbell and S. Tuttle, 1772. *State Engineer's Office: Vol. B, p.* 203.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 32, map of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Hamilton*) *No.* 29.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Townships 32 and 33, map of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Hamilton*) *No.* 31.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 32, map of South-East ¼ of. *Forest Commission Office: No.* 112.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 32, map of Lots 6 and 7. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Hamilton*) *No.* 39.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 33, map and field-notes of, surveyed by Messrs. A. Campbell and S. Tuttle, 1772. *State Engineer's Office: Vol. B, p.* 211.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 33, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 1003 (*New Series*).

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 33, map and survey of Lot 6. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Hamilton*) *No.* 32.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 33, map of lots in North-East corner of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Hamilton*) *No.* 40.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 34, map of Lots A, B, C, D, E, F, and G. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Hamilton*) *No.* 41.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 35, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 976 (*New Series*); *case* (*Hamilton*) *No.* 33.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 35, map and field-notes of, surveyed by Messrs. A. Campbell and S. Tuttle, 1772. *State Engineer's Office: Vol. B, p.* 219.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 36, map of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Hamilton*) *No.* 33.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 37, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 246 (*New Series*).

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 37, map of, by John Richards, Deputy Surveyor, 1821. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 35.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 37, map and field notes of 118 lots in. *Office of Secretary of State: Field-book, Vol.* 48, *p.* 151. *Map, portfolio, No.* 260.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 37, field-notes of. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 2, *p.* 280.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 38, map of. *Forest Commission Office: No.* 71.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 38, map of. (Reduced copy of map filed in County Clerk's Office, Fonda, N. Y.) *State Engineer's Office: No.* 499.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 38, map and field-notes of, surveyed by Messrs. A. Campbell and S. Tuttle, 1772. *State Engineer's Office: Vol. B, p.* 163.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 38, field-notes of triangle North of. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 2, *p.* 242.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 38, map of South-East ¼ of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Hamilton*) *No.* 20.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 38, map of subdivisons of, filed 1848. *County Clerk's Office, Fonda, N. Y.*

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 38, map of Sergeant Tract. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 256 (*New Series*).

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 38, map of triangle North of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 248 (*New Series*).

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 38, map and field-notes of 46 lots in triangle North of. *Office of Secretary of State: Field-book, Vol.* 48, *p.* 125. *Map, portfolio, No.* 261.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 39, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 250 (*New Series*).

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 39, map of, by John Richards, Deputy Surveyor, 1821. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 36.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 39, map and field-notes of 154 lots in. *Office of Secretary of State: Field-book, Vol.* 48, *p.* 215. *Map, portfolio, No.* 259.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 40, map of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Hamilton*) *No.* 35.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 40, map of. *Forest Commission Office: No.* 16.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 40, map of Racquette Lake. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 469 (*New Series*).

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 40, map and field-notes of, surveyed by Messrs. A. Campbell and S. Tuttle, 1772. *State Engineer's Office: Vol. B, p.* 155.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 40, map of, and of Racquette Lake, by M. R. Sutton *Forest Commission Office: No.* 68.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 40, map of Racquette Lake, showing survey of Bluff Point. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 503.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 40, map of part of. *Office of Secretary of State: Portfolio, No.* 458.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 40, map of, showing Racquette Lake and allotment of township. *Forest Commission Office: No.* 79.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 40, two maps of, showing Racquette Lake and the two allotments of said township. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 500.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 40, map of, showing subdivisions 5 and 6 of Great Lot 22, by Harry Richards, 1882. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 501.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 40, map of subdivisions of Great Lots 23 and 24, Raquette Lake. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 498.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 42, map of, by John Richards, Deputy Surveyor, February 12, 1816. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 6.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 42, field-notes of, surveyed by John Richards, 1816. *Office of Secretary of State: Field-book, Vol.* 4, *p.* 253.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 42, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 252 (*New Series*).

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 42, field-notes of. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 20, *p.* 1.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 43, field-notes of. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 20, *p.* 139.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 43, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 936 (*New Series*).

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 43, map and field-notes of, surveyed by John Richards, 1816. *Office of Secretary of State: Field-book, Vol.* 4, *p.* 391. *Map, portfolio No.* 225.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 43, map of, by John Richards, Deputy Surveyor, January, 1816. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 6.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 43, map of, showing acres of subdivisions. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Herkimer*), *No.* 22.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 44, map of subdivisions of Great Lot 2. *Forest Commission Office: No.* 61.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 44, map of subdivisions of Great Lot 2. *Forest Commission Office: No.* 3.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 44, map showing subdivisions of Lot 2. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Essex*) *No.* 38.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 44, map showing subdivisions of Lot 9. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 944 (*New Series*).

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 45, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 725 (*New Series*); *case* (*Essex*) *No.* 22.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 45, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 754 (*New Series*); *case* (*Essex*) *No.* 23.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 46, map of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Essex*) *No.* 25.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 46, map of, Essex County, and Township 3, Hamilton County. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 236.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 46, field-notes of outlines and allotment, by Moses Crane, 1786. *State Engineer's Office: Case* 2, *No.* 52.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 46, map of Lots 2, 38, 39, 61. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Essex*) *No.* 36.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 46, map of Lots 32, 33, 60 and 82, *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Essex*) *No.* 26.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 46, map of Lot 41. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Essex*) *No.* 40.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 47, map of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Essex*) *No.* 51.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 47, map of an allotment evidently obsolete. No date. *State Engineer's Office: Case* 2, *No.* 52.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 48, map of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Essex*) *No.* 23.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Townships 48 and 49, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 725 (*New Series*).

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 49, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 3 (*Old Series*); *case* (*Essex*) *No.* 7.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 49, map of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Essex*) *No.* 23.

Totten and Crossfield's, Township 50, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 656 (*New Series*); *case* (*Essex*) *No.* 19.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 50, map of, surveyed by John Richards. *State Engineer's Office: No.* 144.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, Township 50, field-notes of. *State Engineer's Office: Field-book, Vol.* 18, *p.* 1.

Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, field-notes of 7,740 acres lying South of Township 12, Old Military Tract, being a gore called

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Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lots 1 to 42, map of, showing allotment of. (A rough copy; whereabouts of original unknown.) *In possession of Judge Gleason, Delhi, N. Y.*

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lots 1 to 26, map of, 1799. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 144.

Hardenburgh Patent, Sullivan County, Great Lots 1, 11 and 12, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 152 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, map of division lines between. *Office of Secretary of State: Portfolio, No.* 129.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 1, map of subdivision 7, by order of Commissioners. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 104.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 1, map of divisions 8, 81, 82, 83 and 84. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Sullivan*), *No.* 2.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 1, map of subdivision 13, by order of Commissioners. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 172.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 1, map of subdivision 16, by order of Commissioners. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 104.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 1, map of subdivision 17, by order of Commissioners. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 125.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 1, map of division 30. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Sullivan*), *No.* 3.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 1, map of subdivision 30, by order of Commissioners. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 125.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 1, map of divisions 31, East ½ of 35, 45, and West ½ of 76. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Sullivan*), *No.* 4.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 1, map of West ½ of division 35. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Sullivan*) *No.* 6.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 1, map of subdivision 36, by order of Commissioners. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 172.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 1, map of subdivision 48, by order of Commissioners. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 104.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 1, map of division 51. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Sullivan*) *No.* 8.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 1, map of subdivision 51, by order of Commissioners, *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 125.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 1, map of subdivision 52, by order of Commissioners. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 125.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 1, map of subdivisions 53 and 77, *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Sullivan*) *No.* 10.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 1, map of subdivision 75, by order of Commissioners. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 125.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 2, map of. *Office of Secretary of State: Portfolio, No.* 139.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 2, Delaware County, map of, *Comptroller's Office: No.* 437 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lots 2, 3 and 4, map of, Delaware County. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 266 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Delaware County, Great Lots 2, 3 and 4, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 426 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lots 2, 3, 4 and 5, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 427 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lots 2, 3, 4 and 35, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 437 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 2, map of subdivisions 1 to 33 and 67 to 77, 1790. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 171.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 2, map of subdivision 2. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 26.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 2, map of division 4, Sullivan County. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Greene*) *No.* 1.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 2, map of South part of division 18. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Sullivan) No.* 9.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 2, map of subdivision 20, Expense Lot, 1798. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 26.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 2, map of subdivision 21, 1799. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 32.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 2, Delaware and Sullivan Counties, map of division 26. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Delaware) No.* 1.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 2, map of subdivision 31, 1799. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 24.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 2, map of the division of Lot 33, with survey. *County Clerk's Office, Delhi, N. Y.: No.* 37.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 2, map of division of Lot 33, 1799, by order of Commissioners, subdivisions 9 to 18, with field-notes accompanying. *County Clerk's Office, Delhi, N. Y.*

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 2, map of subdivision 67, 1799. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 32.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 2, map of East end of subdivision 69, 1799. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 32.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 2, map of subdivision 77, 1799. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 32.

Hardenburgh Patent, Ulster County, Great Lot 3, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 427 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Delaware County, Great Lot 3, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 426 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Delaware County, Great Lot 3, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 437 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 3, field-notes of part of, divided into four lots. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: Vol.* 2, *B.*

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 3, map of four lots. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 145.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 3, map of part of, divided into six allotments. *Office of Secretary of State: Portfolio, No.* 224.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 3, Delaware and Sullivan Counties, map of 10,000 acre tract. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 146 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 3, Delaware and Sullivan Counties, map of 10,000 acre tract. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Franklin) No.* 12.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 3, map of division 2, southerly division. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Delaware) No.* 4.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 3, map of first to sixteenth allotments, Jno. Hardenburgh to children of Nancy Ryerse, 1794. *County Clerk's Office: Kingston, N. Y., No.* 31.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 3, Sullivan County, map of division 2, 17,000 acre tract. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 86 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 3, map of allotment of Division 3 (prior to 1867), southerly part, Jacob R. Hardenburg Tract. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Delaware*) *No.* 13.

Hardenburgh Tract, Great Lot 3, Sullivan County, map of divisions 5, 6, 8 and 9, 17,000 acre tract. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 707 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 3, map of fifth allotment. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 707 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 3, map of seventh allotment. *Office of Secretary of State: Portfolio, No.* 177.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 3, map of part of the seventh allotment, in two parts, Hardenburgh Patent, 1794 (copy), showing subdivisions 1 to 8. *In possession of Judge Gleason, Delhi, N. Y.*

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 3, map of part of subdivision 7. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 31.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 3, Sullivan County, map of division 3, 5th allotment. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 45, (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 4, map of, Delaware County. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 266 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 4, map of, Delaware County. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 426 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 4, map of, Ulster County, *Comptroller's Office: No.* 427 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 4, map of, Delaware County. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 437 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lots 4 and 5, map of, Sullivan County. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 438 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 4, map of the West allotment, middle division, town of Rockland, by John Kiersted, 1853. *County Clerk's Office, Monticello, N. Y.*

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 4, Delaware County, map of Lot 80, Ray tract. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Delaware*) *No.* 17.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 4, map of Lot 85, Ray tract. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Delaware*) *No.* 20.

Hardenbugh Patent, Great Lot 4, Delaware County, map of Spooner Tract. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 827 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 4, map of Lot 86, Spooner Tract. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Delaware) No.* 15.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Tract 4, map of Lot 86. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Delaware) No.* 23.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 4, Ulster County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 427 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 5, Sullivan County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 147 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 5, Sullivan and Ulster Counties, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 148 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 5, Sullivan County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 438 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 5, Delaware County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 809 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 5, Delaware County, map of part of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 687 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 5, Delaware County, map of part of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 692 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 5, Delaware County, map of part of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 674 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 5, Delaware County, map of part of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 677 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 5, Delaware County, map of Lot 31. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Delaware) No.* 21.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 5, map of Lots 34, 54, 58 and 346. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Delaware) No.* 14.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 5, map of Lots 43, 47, 60, 73, 102 and 103. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Delaware) No.* 19.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 6, Ulster County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 114 (*Old Series*); *No.* 321 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lots 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, Ulster County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 227 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lots 6, 9, 37, 38, 39 and 40, map of. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Delaware), No.* 6.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lots 6, 7, 9 and 10, Ulster County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 461 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 6, Ulster County, map of 8,000 acre tract. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 149 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 6, map of Lot 4, Connecticut Tract, Division 2 (all in Hardenburgh). *Comptroller's Office: Case (Ulster) No.* 6.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 6, map of the 3d allotment in subdivision 3. *County Clerk's Office, Delhi, N. Y.; No.* 23.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 6, map of subdivision 3, Delaware and Ulster Counties, run into lots by Jacob Trumpbour, 1809; Lots 99 to 141. *County Clerk's Office, Delhi, N. Y.*

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 6, map of Lot 7, Robinson Tract, division 3. *Comptroller's Office : Case* (*Delaware*), *No.* 25.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 6, map of 4th allotment, subdivision 3, *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 192.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 7, Ulster County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 461 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lots 7, 8, 9 and 10, Ulster County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 114 (*Old Series*); *No.* 227 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 7, Ulster County, map of Chambers' Survey. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 9 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 7, Ulster County, map of part of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 150 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 7, Ulster County, map of part of. *Comptroller's Office : No.* 321 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 7, map of Lot 23, Verplanck Tract. *Comptroller's Office : Case* (*Delaware*), *No.* 18.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lots 7 and 10, map of Lot 48, Darling's first survey. (All in Ulster.) *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Ulster*), *No.* 7.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lots 7 and 10, Delaware and Ulster Counties, map of Lot 109, Garretson Tract. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Delaware*), *No.* 16.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lots 8, 9 and 10, Ulster County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 227 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 8, map of part of Lausat Tract. *Forest Commission Office: No.* 42.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 9, Ulster County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 461 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lots 9 and 10, Ulster County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 114 (*Old Series*); *No.* 227 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 9, Delaware and Ulster Counties, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 226 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Ulster County, Great Lot 10, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 461 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 10, map of Jarvis Tract. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Ulster*) *No.* 2.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 11, map of, showing sublots, belonging to Elias D. Hunter, by John Kirsted. *County Clerk's Office, Monticello, N. Y.*

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lots 11 and 12, Sullivan County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 152 *(New Series).*

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lots 13, 14, 15 and 16, map of the lands owned by Thompson and Conkling, 1856, by J. W. Johnston, surveyor. *County Clerk's Office, Monticello, N. Y.*

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 17, map of. *Office of Secretary of State: Portfolio, No.* 145.

Hardenburgh Patent, Sullivan County, Great Lot 17, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 279 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 17, map of subdivisions 45 to 55. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 111.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 17, Sullivan County, map of division 51. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 4 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 17, map of division 52. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Sullivan*) *No.* 12.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 17, map of subdivisions 53 and 54. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 111.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 17, map of subdivision 55. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 32.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 18, Sullivan County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 279 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 18, map of subdivision 62, by order of Commissioners. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y: No.* 104.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 18, map of subdivisions 62 and 67. *County Clerk's, Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 104.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 18, map of subdivision 67, by order of Commissioners. *County Clerk's Office, Kinyston, N. Y.: No.* 104.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 19, Delaware County, map of *Comptroller's Office: No.* 166 *(Old Series).*

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lots 20 and 49, map of. *Office of Secretary of State: Portfolio, No.* 138.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lots 20 and 49, map of. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 151.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lots 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25, Greene County, map of southern portion, with boundaries of the new town proposed to be erected from the towns of Lexington and Hunter. Date and maker unknown. Shows, also, towns of Lexington, Hunter, Hallcott and Jewett. *County Clerk's Office, Catskill, N. Y.*

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lots 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 43, Greene and Ulster Counties, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 246 (*Old Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 20, map of Subdivision 35. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 26.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 20, map of division 37. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Greene*) *No.* 1.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 21, map of, owned by E. P. Livingston. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Greene*) *No.* 2.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lots 21, 22, 23 and 24, Greene and Ulster County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 246 (*Old Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 22, Greene County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 246 (*Old Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 22, map of South part of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Greene*) *No.* 4.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 22, Greene County, map of W. Briant's 4,500 acres, South part. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 1052 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 22, Greene County, map of south township. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 295 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lots 23 and 24, Greene and Ulster Counties, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 246 (*Old Series*); *No* 144 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 23, Greene County, map of North part. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 289 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 24, Greene and Ulster Counties, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 246 (*Old Series*); *No.* 144 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, map of Great Lots 24, 25 and 26, Greene and Ulster Counties. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 114 (*Old Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lots 25 and 26, Greene and Ulster Counties. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 246 (*Old Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lots 25 and 26, Ulster County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 114 (*Old Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 26, Ulster County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 114 (*Old Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 26, map of. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Greene*), *No.* 5.

Hardenburg Patent, Great Lots 26 and 43, Greene and Ulster Counties, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 125 (*Old Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lots 26 and 43, Greene and Ulster Counties, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 246 (*Old Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great lot 34, map of (disputed). *County Clerk's Office: Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 144.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 35, Delaware County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 266 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 35, Delaware County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 437 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 35, Delaware County, map of division 2. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 151 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 35, Delaware County, map of divisions 2, 3, 4 and 5. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 874 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 35, Delaware County, map of divisions 3 and 4. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 2 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 35, map of divisions 3, 4 and 5. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Delaware*), *No.* 7.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 35, map of subdivisions 5 and 14. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 112.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 35, map of Lot 11, division 6. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Delaware) No.* 27.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 35, map and field-notes of Lot 7, mortgaged by William Butler. *Office of Secretary of State: Field-book, Vol.* 51, *p.* 255. *Map, field-book, Vol.* 49, *p.* 52.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 35, map of subdivision 16. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 144.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 36, map of partition of. *Office of Secretary of State: Portfolio, No.* 53.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 36, map of subdivisions 56 to 66. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 85.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 36, map of subdivisions 57, 58 and 59. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 24.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 36, map of subdivisions of Lot 19, division 57. *Comptroller's Office: Case (Delaware) No.* 24.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 36, survey of northerly ½ of Lot 20, division 57. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Delaware*) *No.* 9.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 36, map of Lot 3, division 58. *Comptroller's Office: Case* (*Delaware*) *No.* 22.

Hardenbugh Patent, Great Lot 39, Delaware County, map of Lot 90, Morgan Lewis Tract, northerly allotment. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 964 (*New Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 40, map of New Kingston 5,000 acre tract. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 142.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 41, map of the West part of town of Stamford, by John Kiersted, 1811. *In possession of Judge Gleason, Delhi, N. Y.*

Hardenburgh Patent, map of the township of New Stamford. *County Clerk's Office, Delhi, N. Y.: No.* 15.

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 43, Greene County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 246 (*Old Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lot 43, Greene County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 125 (*Old Series*).

Hardenburgh Patent, Great Lots 49 and 20, map of. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 151.

Hardenburgh Patent, map and survey of 6,000 acres of land on a branch of the Delaware River, granted to Arant Broat, 1740, the property of Peter and Philip Van Brugh Livingston and George Clarke, Esq., each surveyed and run into lots by William Cockburn, 1777. Drawn and laid from his field-book, February, 1809, by John D. Spoor, surveyor for George Clarke, Esq. *State Library, Albany, N. Y.: State Hall Maps, No.* 9.

Hardenburgh Patent, map of part of, Verplanck Allen and others tract. *Forest Commission Office: No.* 91.

Hardenburgh Patent, map of Grote Transport, Ulster County. *Forest Commission Office: No.* 41.

Hardenburgh Patent, map of the village of Stamford, part of Hardenburgh Patent, allotted 1787, by order of the Commissioner, John Dix, Surveyor. *County Clerk's Office, Delhi, N. Y.*

Hardenburgh Patent, map of Butler's tract. *State Engineer's Office: Case* 2, *No.* 82.

Harper's Purchase between Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers, map of. *State Engineer's Office: Portfolio H, No.* 206.

Harper's Patent, map of, by Stephen Tuttle. *State Engineer's Office: Case* 2, *No.* 67.

Harper's (John), Sen., and others Patent, Delaware County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 41 (*Old Series*).

Harpersfield Patent, Delaware County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 41 (*Old Series*).

Hayes and Neals, great fly in Ulster and Greene Counties, map of. *Office of Secretary of State: Portfolio, No.* 336.

Hornbeck, Lawrence, heirs of, map of lands in Rochester, divided in 1800. *Office of Secretary of State: Portfolio, No.* 49.

Hudson and Delaware Rivers, map of. *Office of Secretary of State: Portfolio, No.* 81.

Hunter and Lexington, map of the towns of, Greene County, with boundaries of the new town proposed to be erected from said towns. Date and maker unknown. Shows also towns of Lexington and Halcott, Jewett and southern portion of Hardenburgh Patent,

Great Lots 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25. *County Clerk's Office, Catskill, N. Y.*

Hunter, Lexington and Jewett, Greene County, map of towns of, 1849. *Office of Secretary of State: Town Line Book, Vol.* 1, *p.* 21.

Hurley Patentee Woods, Ulster County, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 530 (*New Series*).

Hurley Patentee Woods. The whole Patent subdivided. Map of first allotment, 1792. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 161

Hurley Patentee Woods. The whole Patent subdivided. Map made by order of Commissioners of Superior Court of Ulster County. Second allotment, 1796. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 209.

Hurley Lands, survey of (maps annexed), field-notes of. *Office of Secretary of State: Field-book, Vol.* 37, *p.* 1.

Hurley Woods, field-notes and balloting book of, 1792. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: Vol.* 1, *p.* 1.

Hurley Patentee Woods. *Office of Secretary of State: Land-papers. Vol.* 1, *pp.* 51, 52, 146, 152, 155; *Vol.* 2, *pp.* 108, 115, 121, 160, 162, 163, 167, 169, 173, 179, 186, 187, 189; *Vol.* 3, *p.* 86; *Vol.* 4, *pp.* 26, 97, 115, 157; *Vol.* 5, *p.* 76; *Vol.* 6, *p.* 189; *Vol.* 7, *pp.* 16, 47, 71; *Vol.* 8, *pp.* 36, 110, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167; *Vol.* 40, *p.* 126.

Hurley Commons, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 421 (*New Series*). *Case* (*Ulster*) *No.* 3.

Hurley Lands, map of, conveyed to Cornelius Cook and others, 1708, divided in 1785. *Office of Secretary of State: Portfolio, No.* 46.

Hurley's Patentee Woods, ex. 2d allotment, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 385 (*New Series*).

Hurley Patentee Woods, Great Lot 2, first allotment, map of, subdivided by order of Commissioners of Court Common Pleas, Ulster County, 1797. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 1.

Hurley Patentee Woods, Great Lot 3, first allotment, map of, subdivided by order of Commissioners of Court Common Pleas, Ulster County, 1797. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 11.

Hurley Patentee Woods, Great Lot 4, first allotment, map of, subdivided by order of Commissioners of Court Common Pleas, Ulster County, 1797. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 2.

Hurley Patentee Woods, Great Lot 5, first allotment, map of, subdivided by order of Commissioners of Court Common Pleas, Ulster County, 1797. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No* 7.

Hurley Patentee Woods, Great Lot 5, first allotment, subdivision 4, map of, surveyed by John Bulger 1835, and map made by him. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 43.

Hurley Patentee Woods, Great Lot 5, first allotment, subdivision 5, map of, by Jno. Wigran, 1835. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 53.

Hurley Patentee Woods, Great Lot 6, first allotment, map of. *Comptroller's Office: No.* 99 (*New Series*).

Hurley Patentee Woods, Great Lot 6, first allotment, map of, subdivided by order of Commissioners of Court of Common Pleas, Ulster County, 1797. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 10.

Hurley Patentee Woods, Great Lot 8, West part, first allotment, map of, subdivided by order of Commissioners of Court Common Pleas, Ulster County, 1797. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 15.

Hurley Patentee Woods, Great Lot 8, East part, first allotment, map of, subdivided by order of Commissioners of Court Common Pleas, Ulster County, 1797. *County Clerk's Office: Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 14.

Hurley Patentee Woods, map of part of East part of Lot 8, first allotment, by John A. DeWitt, 1822. *State Library, Albany, N. Y.: State Hall Maps, No.* 20.

Hurley Patentee Woods, map of West ½, second allotment, Great Lot 2, subdivided by order of Commissioners of Court Common Pleas, Ulster County, 1797. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 5.

Hurley Patentee Woods, map of East ½, second allotment, Great Lot 2, subdivided by order of Commissioners of Court Common Pleas, Ulster County, 1797. *County Clerk's Office. Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 12.

Hurley Patentee Woods, map of second allotment, Great Lot 3, allotted by order of Commissioners, 1797. *County Clerk's Office, Kingston, N. Y.: No.* 16.

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Ulster County.

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ADIRONDACK REGION.

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1. Oswegatchie, map of town of.
2. DeKalb, map of town of.
3. Sherwood, North-East ⅓, 8,647 acres, map of.
4. Emilyville, West ⅓, of South-West ¼, map of, 2,312 acres.
5. Bloomfield, South-East ¼, map of, 7,186 acres.
6. Macomb, map of town of.
7. Lisbon and Canton, map of.
8. Harmon, map of.
9. Massena, map of.
10. Madrid and Waddington, map of.

All in possession of T. B. Tate, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

State and county offices, land offices, landowners and surveyors, and all persons having in their care and possession maps and field-notes pertaining to the Adirondack and Catskill regions, which are not contained in this list of maps, etc., are respectfully requested to send the title of such maps, etc., to the State Forest Commission, Albany, N. Y., for future correction of this list.

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